

The Rarities Auction



October 1, 2015 • New York City
Stack's Bowers Galleries • Sotheby's

The Rarities Auction

UNITED STATES COINS

October 1, 2015 • New York City

Stack's Bowers Galleries - Sotheby's

General Auction Information

Stack's Bowers Galleries

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Fax: 949.253.4091
Email: pogue@stacksbowers.com
StacksBowers.com

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1063 McGaw Ave.
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New York, NY 10021

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If you wish to bid by phone during the live auction, please register your interest at least 48 hours prior to the start of the auction. Stack's Bowers Galleries will ask for the lot numbers you are interested in with your complete contact information. Stack's Bowers Galleries will call you during the auction and you can place bids with our representative in real time. If you wish to arrange live bidding by phone, contact Customer Service at 949-748-4849 or email pogue@stackbsowers.com.

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The Rarities Auction

UNITED STATES COINS

Sotheby's, New York
2:00 pm
October 1, 2015

Lot Viewing:

Irvine Office: September 8–10, 2015 (*by appointment only*)
New York City Office: September 21–25, 2015 (*by appointment only*)

On Exhibit:

Sotheby's New York: September 26–30, 2015

Auction Location:

Sotheby's
1334 York Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Lot Pickup:

By special arrangement only

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Credits and Acknowledgements

U.S. coins cataloged by Q. David Bowers, John Kraljevich, James McCartney, Ben Orooji, and Eric Schena.

The Rarities Auction

Welcome to Our Sale

As a complement to our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection Part II, held by us and Sotheby's at Sotheby's New York City headquarters on September 30, we present the Rarities Auction, a worthy successor to our Rarities Auction that was held on May 20. If anything, the present sale is more varied in that it includes coins from colonial times into the 20th century.

There is no better way to start the sale than with two classic medals, both by Parisian Augustin Dupré, both related to young America and both consigned by the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, the source of many landmark items that we have showcased over the years. The first is the 1781-dated *Libertas Americana* medal, an original in bronze. Some years ago when Katherine Jaeger and I wrote *The 100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, for Whitman Publishing LLC, the panel of expert voters selected the *Libertas Americana* medal as Number 1. The demand for this medal – a source of inspiration for the Liberty Cap design used on early American coinage – has always been very strong. The example offered in our Rarities Auction is a beauty. The second important medal is the 1776-dated *Diplomatic Medal*, an original in bronze. Another great early classic is the 1776 Continental dollar. We offer an incredible Gem MS-65, a coin that is certainly in the top 1% of survivors.

Among federal copper coins, delights include a Superb Gem MS-66 *Booby Head* cent that traces its pedigree back to the Richard Winsor sale in 1895. Pedigrees are always a quintessential addition to any coin, and you will find many famous names among the coins in our Rarities Auction. An 1843 Braided Hair cent, N-11, is available easily enough in lower grades, but the offered MS-66RB is incredibly rare so fine. If modern coins are your forte, how about an Ultra-Gem MS-67 1943-D/D Repunched Mintmark.

Silver coins include many highlights, including some that can be called the rarest of the rare. You will find an 1815 quarter, the first year of the Capped Bust design, in MS-65 grade and a Gem Proof 1843 quarter that hails back to the John J. Pittman Collection. Also offered will be an incredible 1872-S half dollar, MS-66+, that was successively owned by Louis E. Eliasberg, George Byers, and Eugene Gardner – a lineup of connoisseurs that would be difficult to improve upon. The 1899-S Barber half dollar in MS-68 is another condition rarity.

Early silver dollars include a 1795 BB-21, Flowing Hair, in AU-53 grade, an ideal coin for a type set; a marvelous MS-64 1799/8 BB-141; and a landmark 1802/1 BB-232 dollar graded as MS-63. An 1875 trade dollar Type I/II in MS-66 preservation would be difficult to duplicate.

Quarter eagles in our Rarities Auction are sufficiently important that this catalog will become a necessity in the library of every specialist. Our offering commences with not one but two examples of the 1796 No Stars, one MS-61 and the other EF-40. Among American “type” coins this variety is one of the rarest and most famous. A lustrous 1807 Capped Bust quarter eagle is an old friend, as in 1982 we cataloged and sold it as part of the Eliasberg Collection. It is now consigned from the Griggs Collection, as are a number of other showpieces – a truly marvelous cabinet. For the famous 1808 quarter eagle, the only date of the Capped Bust type, we offer a fiery lustrous AU-55 coin, the “Property of a Lady” (a term often used by art auction houses, but, then, this sale is being held at Sotheby's). Additionally we offer a second example, a still sharp but impaired EF ideal for someone not wanting to spend six figures. A lovely and rare 1821 quarter eagle from the Griggs Collection is the first year of its type. Also from the same source is a lustrous 1848 CAL. quarter eagle, one of the greatest “story coins” in American numismatics, and arguably the gold variety with the closest connection to the California Gold Rush. Before leaving quarter eagles I mention Gem Proofs of 1868 (deserving of an exclamation mark for both its rarity and its grade!) and 1898.

An 1879 Flowing Hair gold Stella, the regular type, is presented in good company with an 1880 Coiled Hair, the latter from Jeff Browning's famous Dallas Bank Collection that we sold at the dawn of the present century. The first federal gold coin, the 1795 half eagle, is represented by a beautiful AU-55 coin. A rare 1831 of the same denomination will likewise attract attention. Among 20th century dates, a Gem 1908-D Indian Head half eagle is pedigreed to the collection of Emery May Holden Norweb, one of our favorite collectors and clients of all time. In the "Money Talks" theater of the World's Fair of Money in August I gave a program that included my experiences with her and her family. Later the coin went to Jim O'Neal, a fine friend in Texas, and last into the HarborView Collection. Keeping it good company are several high quality Mint State half eagles from the San Francisco Mint.

Eagles or \$10 gold coins offered in our Rarities Auction range from early to late. Among the former is a seldom-seen 1796 BD-1, joined by a 1799 BD-10. Among later dates are two beautiful 1907 Indian Head Wire Rim eagles by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Rounding out federal gold coins are examples of the famous MCMVII \$20 by Saint-Gaudens and an Ultra Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens with the regular date.

I invite you to come early, enjoy the sights and pleasures of New York City – the art and financial center of the world – and to participate in our D. Brent Pogue Collection Part II sale on Wednesday, September 30, and the present Rarities Auction on Thursday. Come as a bidder, as a buyer, or as an interested observer. The red carpet will be rolled out. I hope to see you there! If you are not attending in person, you can bid by telephone (by advance arrangement) or bid in real time on the Internet – while viewing our auctioneer and the action.

On behalf of the entire staff of Stack's Bowers Galleries I thank you for your interest and possible participation.

All good wishes,

Q. David Bowers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Q. David Bowers".

Founder, Stack's Bowers Galleries

The Griggs Collection

In 1964, Dick Griggs established with partners an insurance and employee benefit business in his hometown, Westfield, New Jersey. Within a decade the company would have clients throughout the United States. One consequence of this was that Dick developed an investment portfolio that required diversification. Gold was one of the investment suggestions he received. Though gold bullion seemed boring to him, he became drawn to numismatic gold coins. A little research confirmed that Stack's 57th Street New York City headquarters was the number one place to go for numismatic gold. In December 1978, Dick wandered into Stack's showroom. As luck would have it, Larry Stack was on duty at the counter that day. He was patient with Dick, the green coin-collecting prospect. An hour later, a \$1,000 investment was made in three gold coins; this was the first in what became annual visits to add to the collection, a tradition that would eventually stretch out over 30 years.

Over that time two things happened. A friendship and trust developed that went far beyond a calculated investment. And Dick developed a fascination with the history of the coins in the collection. Who might have handled them when they had been in circulation? Could John Adams have used the 1795 Small Eagle \$5 to buy supplies for his farm in Massachusetts? Which Congressman might have put the 1879 Stella under his mattress to avoid having it melted by the government to redeem greenbacks? Though the fascination with the coins and their history remain, the decision has been made to place the coins into the hands of the next generation of caretakers. Dick and his wife, Lois, have a deep interest in furthering Christian causes and are liquidating the collection to pursue those goals. It is only fitting that they are doing this under the watchful eye of Larry Stack, with whom the collection began.



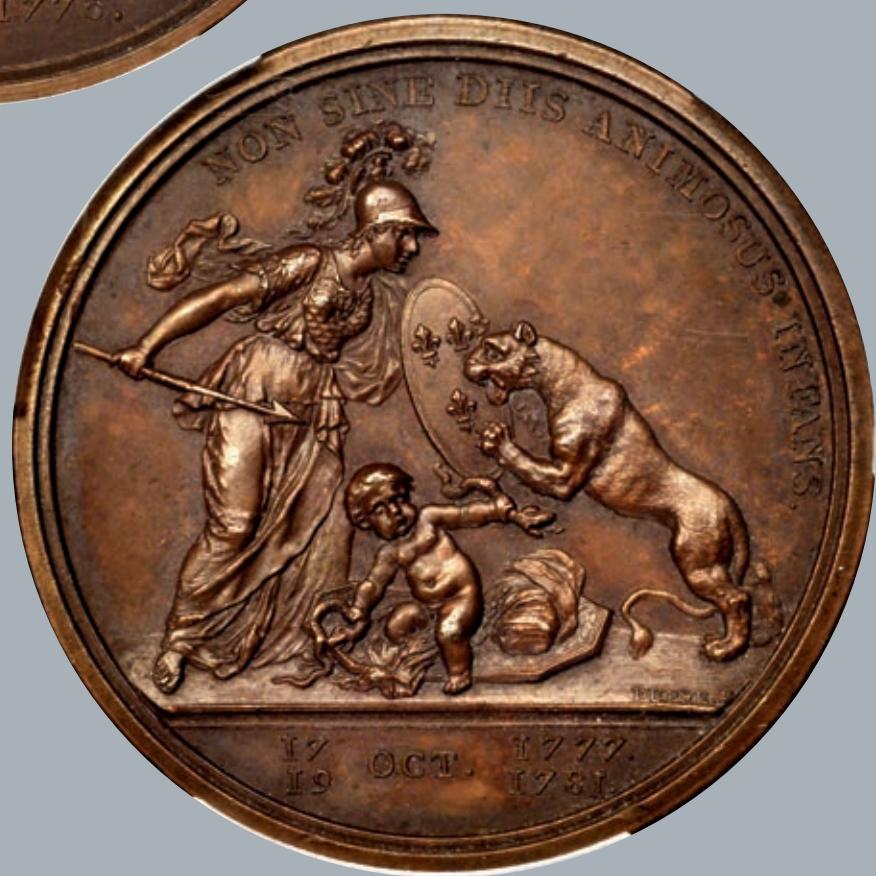
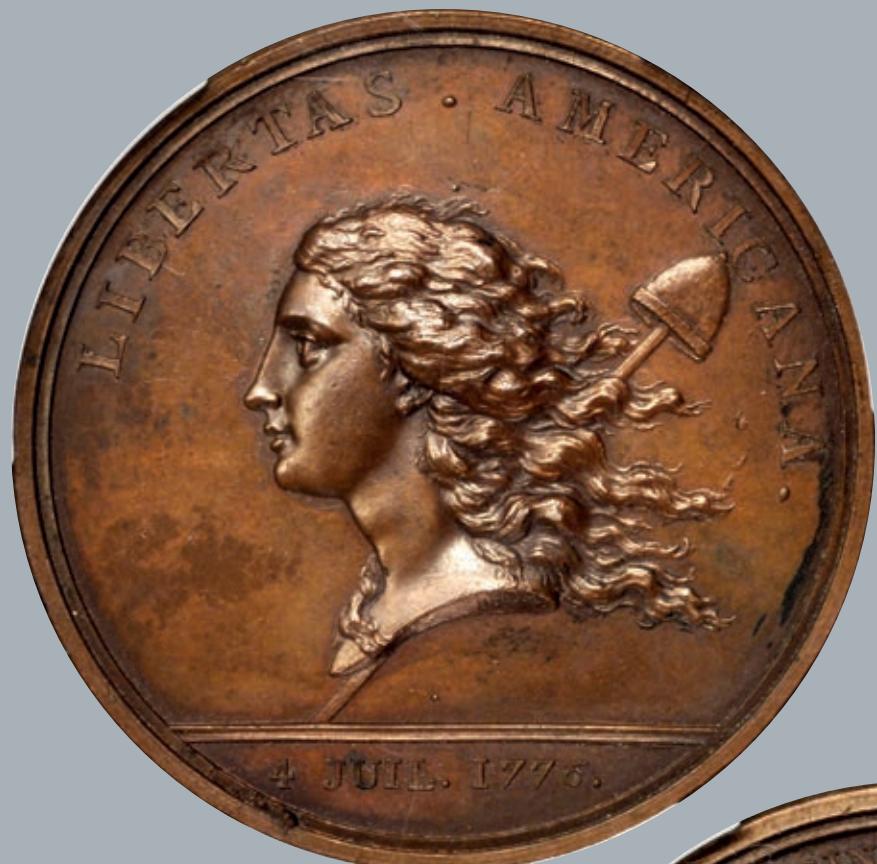
The Rarities Auction

UNITED STATES COINS

U.S. Coins: Lots 1-91

The Griggs Collection: Lots 92-134

J.P. Morgan Walking Stick: Lot 135



"1781" (April 1783) *Libertas Americana* Medal. Original. Bronze. 47.8 mm.
By Augustin Dupre. Betts-615. MS-63 BN (PCGS)

Classic Libertas Americana Medal in Bronze

Designed by Augustin Dupre

Struck in 1783



Lot 1. "1781" (April 1783) Libertas Americana Medal. Original. Bronze. 47.8 mm. By Augustin Dupre. Betts-615. MS-63 BN (PCGS).

A lovely example of the most famous American historical medal, struck to the specifications and request of Benjamin Franklin in Paris to celebrate the victory of the United States in the American Revolution. The surfaces are lustrous and attractive, mostly medium brown with some variation in shade. Some darker plaque is present inside the stepped rim between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock on the obverse, old and harmless, just like the few specks of old detritus in the upper left obverse field. The sharpness and eye appeal are excellent, and only some minor hairlines and light hidden surface dirt are noted. Some areas of thin patina are seen behind the lion on the reverse.

No other medal in the canon of American numismatics is invested with so much history and importance as the *Libertas Americana* medal. It followed the declaration of American independence, whose date is placed in the obverse legend, and the support of France in the American cause. The two greatest American victories, that of Gates at Saratoga and Washington at Yorktown, are referenced with dates in the reverse exergue. The British armies defeated on those dates, Burgoyne's force at Saratoga and that of Cornwallis at Yorktown, are incorporated into the reverse allegory as the snakes strangled by Hercules in his crib. In that allegory, France is depicted as Minerva, defending the infant from the lioness, Great Britain, whose tail curls between her hind legs.

The obverse design influenced many of the depictions of Liberty that would come from the first United States Mint, directly inspiring the Liberty Cap design found on copper half cents and cents in the 1790s. Dozens, perhaps hundreds, of later American medals and tokens used the design, from privately issued business cards to the United States Mint's 1945 Assay Commission medal. Its image was featured on contemporary engravings and textiles, and examples could be found in the 18th century in the collections of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, and more.

No founding father is as closely associated with the medal, of course, as Benjamin Franklin. The medal was his brainchild and pet project, and every specimen that survives traces its provenance to him. Perhaps 200 specimens are extant in bronze, the composition Franklin thought most attractive, and a few dozen also survive in silver. As this medal was chiefly distributed to non-numismatists, few survive in superb condition, and most have been heavily handled. This is among the nicest specimens we have been privileged to offer in the last several years.

PCGS# 151815.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000



Intriguing Sketches by Dupre for the *Libertas Americana* Medal Design



Lot 2. Double-Sided Preliminary Autograph Sketch of Rampant Lions for the *Libertas Americana* Medal. Graphite, Black Crayon, and Ink on a Slip of Laid Paper. 6 7/8 inches x 7 inches; 174 mm x 177 mm. By Augustin Dupre.

The recto with a figure of a rampant male lion facing right, with a prowling lioness (or other unmanned big cat) in the upper left, the verso with a rampant lioness (or other unmanned big cat) facing left, evidently traced from the figure on the other side, along with a diminutive head of an unmanned big cat, scaled to what would be its actual size on the medal, and also a figure of the outstretched foot of Minerva. The recto bears an oval "studio" stamp with the wording "A. Dupre. fecit" as well as a circular stamp with the initials N.D. (Narcisse Dupre). Browned, some minor marginal chipping.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from the archive of Augustin Dupre; Narcisse Dupre, by descent, 1833; further family and associates, by descent; Bonham's sale of the Archive of Augustin Dupre, April 2014, lot 1000; John Kraljevich Americana, to the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000



“1776” (1792) United States Diplomatic Medal. Original. Bronze. 67 mm.
By Augustin Dupre. Julian CM-15. Specimen-55 (PCGS). Secure Holder

Extraordinary (1792) United States Diplomatic Medal

One of Just Three in Private Hands

A Brainchild of Thomas Jefferson



Lot 3. "1776" (1792) United States Diplomatic Medal. Original. Bronze. 67 mm. By Augustin Dupre. Julian CM-15. Specimen-55 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

Original ferrous loop intact. One of the rarest and most important of all American medals, with just four specimens known to exist, of which this may be the finest. Conceived in 1790 by Thomas Jefferson, struck in Paris in 1792 from dies by Augustin Dupre, the Diplomatic Medal emerged from the very earliest days of the Republic and its nascent foreign policy. Since the end of the Civil War, collectors have had the opportunity to acquire a specimen of this rarity at public auction just four times, in 1882, 1981, 1990, and 2004. This example has never before been offered in a major American auction.

The obverse depicts the first version of the Great Seal of the United States ever executed in medallic form, correctly showing the olive branch of peace at dexter (eagle's right) and the arrows of war at sinister (eagle's left, viewer's right). The eagle holds a banner inscribed with the national motto E PLURIBUS UNUM in his beak and an escutcheon or shield is displayed on his breast. A glory of 13 stars is atop the obverse, and the legend THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the arms at the periphery. On the reverse, an allegory of America, in her common guise as a Native American princess, holds a cornucopia or horn of plenty and gestures to bundles and a hogshead beside an anchor. She is approached by Mercury as Commerce, holding his caduceus. A ship representing Atlantic commerce and interactions with Europe is in his background. The legend TO PEACE AND

COMMERCE is appropriate to the scene; the date July 4, 1776 is rendered in Roman numerals in the exergue.

This specimen shows olive tan toning over its smooth surfaces. Various light marks are seen, including two parallel nicks on the right side of the obverse shield, some trivial scratches under the right side of the reverse exergue, a light scuff on the reverse rim below 9 o'clock, and an impression that resembles denticles visible on the rim around the upper left obverse and upper right reverse. The original mount is present, somewhat oxidized but undamaged. The obverse shows three distinct strikes, suggesting the amount of force required to raise the design on even a large screw press. The reverse, showing only trivial evidence of multiple strikes, was likely the anvil (bottom) die.

Approved by George Washington, influenced by John Adams and William Temple (grandson of Benjamin) Franklin, and brought to fruition by Augustin Dupre, the United States Diplomatic medal was the pet project of Thomas Jefferson. Appointed Secretary of State by President Washington on September 26, 1789, Jefferson returned home the following month from Paris, where he had been serving as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Louis XVI. The following spring, in April 1790, he hatched a plan to create gifts for diplomats dispatched to the United States, just as the crowned heads of Europe gave symbols of appreciation to the ambassadors assigned to their governments. After receiving

approval from President George Washington, Jefferson asked his charge d'affaires in Paris, William Short, to see the project to fruition, suggesting either Duvivier or Dupre as likely authors of the medal, as they “seem to be the best workmen, perhaps the last is the best of the two.”

Though well versed in the ways and means of diplomatic gift exchange, Jefferson reached out to William Temple Franklin for advice on the subject. Franklin answered in long form on April 27, 1790. He told Jefferson that “these presents vary as to their nature, consisting either of jewels, plate [i.e. precious metal], tapestry, porcelain, and sometimes money.” He also described Benjamin Franklin’s gifts to the French Introducer and his assistant, the latter receiving “a rouleau of fifty Louis d’ors,” perhaps the earliest reference to a roll of coins yet discovered.

Jefferson apparently wasted no time. The memorandum in the Jefferson papers entitled “Formula for American Presidents to Foreign Diplomats” appears to be the compiled notes Jefferson made after receiving William Temple Franklin’s letter, though the memorandum is undated. Jefferson wrote that “our present” should “consist of a gold medal of 30 lines, the metal in which will be worth about 150 dollars and a gold chain of about 850 doll[ars] value, supposing the minister to have stayed here 7 years.” He may have shared the notes with Washington in some form, as Washington recorded in his diary on April 29, 1790, that he had “fixed with the Secretary of State on the present which (according to the custom of other Nations) should be made to Diplomatic characters when they return from that employment in this Country.” Apparently inspired by the gift given to John Adams by The Netherlands, Washington recorded that “this was a gold Medal, suspended to a gold Chain — in ordinary to be of the value of about 120 or 130 guineas.” The enormous gold medal Adams received survives, preserved in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It was further described by Washington as “a medal & chain of the value of, in common, 150 or 180 guineas the value of which to be increased by an additional weight in the chain when they wished to mark a distinguished character,” echoing much of the language of Jefferson’s memorandum. “The reason why a medal & chain was fixed upon for the American present,” Washington wrote, “is, that the die being once made, the medals could at any time be struck at very little cost, & the chain made by our own artisans, which (while the first should be retained as a memento) might be converted into cash.”

The day after Washington journaled about his conversation on the subject of diplomatic gifts with his secretary of state, Jefferson filled his inkwell and wrote to both his charge d'affaires in Paris, William Short, and the French ambassador, the Marquis de la Luzerne, to describe the planned medals. The idea was barely hatched, no engraver had been hired,

and no gold had been acquired, yet Jefferson could not wait to describe his plan. His rush was ill-advised, however, as no medals would be struck for nearly two years.

Jefferson’s casual notes mention three potential recipients of these gold medals for diplomats, namely the Marquis de la Luzerne, the Comte de Moustier, and “Old Mr. Van Berkell” of The Netherlands. Though William Short later recorded receiving just two gold medals for distribution, Adams and Bentley (*Comitia Americana and Related Medals*, 2007) used Jefferson’s early memo as evidence that three specimens were struck (one for each of the above named potential recipients). Presumably, given the careful penny-pinching nature of the United States government at this point, as well as the borderline obsessive bookkeeping of Jefferson, had more than two been struck in gold, there would be a financial paper trail. Adams and Bentley make a further assertion that there were potentially four gold medals struck, basing this on a May 1793 missive from Jefferson to Washington that included a draft of a letter from Jefferson to French ambassador Jean-Baptiste Ternant, to which was appended a version of the previously described Jefferson memorandum. The language of that appendix gave a ballpark idea of the potential weight of a medal for Ternant if one was to be struck, giving his length of service, in Jefferson’s words, as “1 3/4 (say 2),” clearly a back-of-the-envelope style arithmetic intended to show Washington the potential costs involved. Alas, the paperwork that has survived from Jefferson, Washington, and William Short appears to indicate the sum total of two gold specimens of the Diplomatic Medal were struck, no more. The invoice William Short received on January 31, 1792 included charges for two “medailles d’or” and the letter Short sent to Jefferson on February 8, 1792, noted plainly, “I had only two gold medals struck.” Those two gold medals, given to the Frenchmen Luzerne and de Moustier, are untraced, almost certainly lost in the upheaval of the French Revolution.

The same February 8 letter from Short to Jefferson also noted “the six of bronze will await your orders,” the same six bronze medals that were listed on the January 31 invoice. Of those six, four appear to have survived, including this one. The French-American numismatist and geologist Jules Marcou reported that “Jacques E. Gatteaux, son of the distinguished engraver, exhibited to him two copies in bronze” in 1867, but both were destroyed, along with the rest of Gatteaux’s collection, in the fires that engulfed Paris in May 1871. Marcou also saw a bronze specimen in the possession of Augustin Dupre’s son Narcisse; the Dupre specimen has not been specifically traced, but it may be the example that William Sumner Appleton later owned, as Appleton was instrumental in acquiring other materials from Dupre for the Boston Public Library, including drawings, white metal impressions called cliches, and even a set of original dies for the Diplomatic Medal.

All four surviving specimens of the Diplomatic Medal are from the same die pair, representing the second obverse and the third reverse engraved by Augustin Dupre. The side with the Great Seal of the United States was termed the obverse by all characters involved in the medal's initial production. Perhaps due to the preponderance of similar eagles on the reverses of United States coins, this has been a point of some confusion for American numismatists in more modern times. The first obverse cracked early on, and no impressions have survived, though the die itself is preserved in the Boston Public Library. The second obverse was used to produce all four bronze examples known, and it undoubtedly struck the two gold medals as well. Adams and Bentley record eight different uniface tin cliches from that obverse. The reverses were even more finicky, as the first attempt broke in hardening and yielded just a single tin impression, last offered in our (Stack's) Ford V sale of October 2004. The second reverse die, also in the collection of the Boston Public Library, is said to have cracked during its first use. William Short's letter to Jefferson on November 21, 1791, reports that "the die for the diplomatic medal has again failed under the press. It resisted only so as to take the first impression in silver," a puzzling citation as no silver medals are recorded in any other document of the era, nor have any survived. The Adams and Bentley census lists six uniface tin survivors from this die. The third and final reverse is seen on the four surviving bronze specimens, as well as three tin uniface cliches.

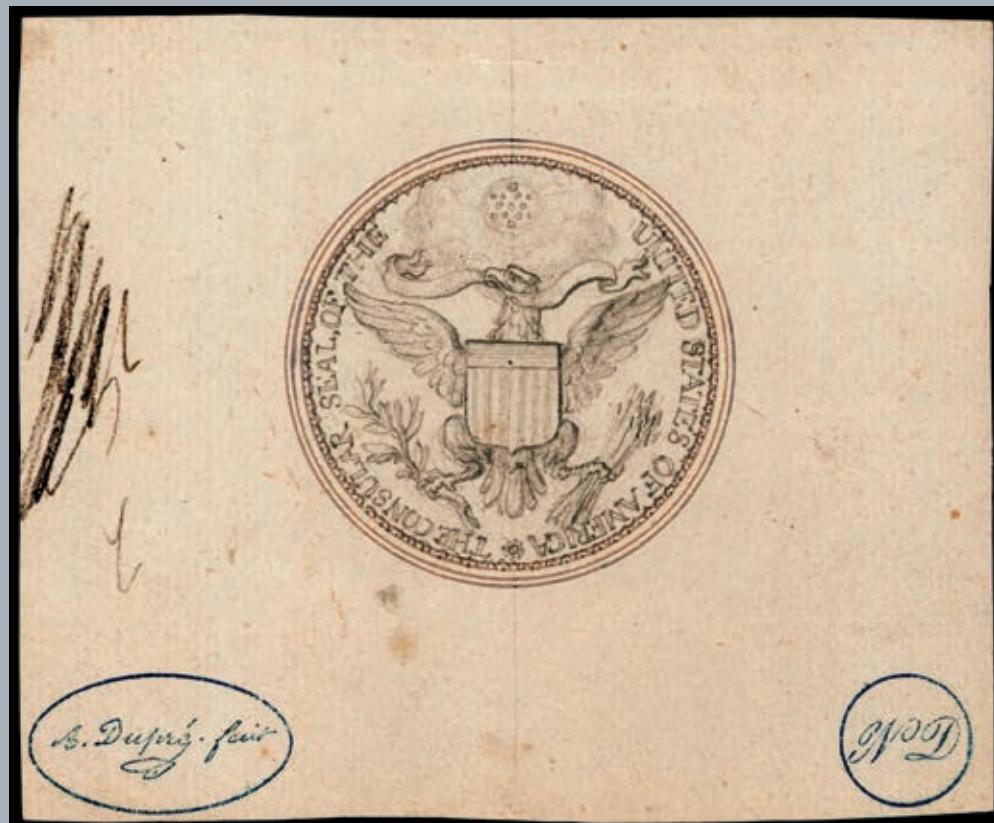
This is the only specimen that retains its original mount, described by Jefferson as "a loop on the edge to receive the chain." The Ford example, earlier from Garrett (1981), Bushnell

(1882), and Colburn (1863), had an impressively deeply bored and threaded hole for a mount, but the mount itself was missing. The example sold in the October 1990 NASCA sale (at \$18,400) and the ex Vermuele specimen now impounded at Princeton University have not been personally examined, but the owner of the NASCA specimen reports that its edge has not been bored. As this specimen lacks the scratches seen on the Ford medal and the rim bruise seen on Princeton's, this piece may be the finest of the surviving specimens. It is, at a minimum, the only one that is complete.

While other medals recall the earliest days of the American experiment, none are so rare as the Diplomatic Medal, and none were so central to America's foreign policy. As Adams and Bentley point out, the cost of the medals and dies represented more than one-eighth of the Secretary of State's entire budget for 1790-1791, showing that "the Diplomatic Medal was clearly of the highest importance to him." Only its rarity has kept it from the spotlight it deserves today. Missing from such important institutional holdings as the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and the American Numismatic Society, this offering represents an extraordinary opportunity for those building both private and public collections.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Discovered in Belgium in 2013 and sold via eBay to a private American collector, March 2013; John Kraljevich Americana to the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation, July 2013.

Est. \$30,000-\$50,000



Historically Significant Autograph Sketches for the Great Seal of the United States



Lot 4. Pair of Preliminary Autograph Sketches for the Great Seal of the United States, Subsequently Used for the 1776 Diplomatic Medal.

The first graphite, 6 1/2 inches in diameter, on a slip of wove paper (7 3/4 inches x 7 5/8 inches; 197 mm x 195 mm), depicting the American eagle, facing left, bearing a shield and clutching an olive branch and arrows in his talons. The second graphite and sepia ink, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, on a clip of laid paper (4 3/8 inches x 5 1/4 inches; 111 mm x 134 mm), depicting a similarly designed eagle surmounted by 13 small circles with a larger circle (representing the unified 13 colonies) and lettered around the margin THE CONSULAR SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; both bearing an oval "studio" stamp with the wording "A. Dupre. fecit" as well as a circular stamp with the initials N.D. (Narcisse Dupre).

Thomas Jefferson first wrote to William Short, his representative in Paris, about the newly conceived Diplomatic medal on April 30, 1790, promising that he would soon send "a written description, and several impressions in wax," presumably of the already engraved consular seal after which the medal would be patterned. Jefferson's letter arrived in Short's hands on June 11, and Short responded on June 14: "I shall employ Dupre to execute the medal you mention, after having consulted with the Abbe Barthelemy respecting those parts which are left undecided; and no time shall be lost in forwarding the business." Jefferson's and Short's correspondence was fitful and uneven through most of 1790, and Jefferson complained bitterly of his letters that went unacknowledged. The next mention of the Diplomatic medal and Dupre's involvement in its production does not appear in their transatlantic conversation until Jefferson's letter of July 26, at which time Jefferson tells Short that "I presume the die will be finished by the time you receive this." To the contrary, no progress had been made at all. Short next wrote of the

project in his letter to Jefferson dated September 26, 1790, at which time he reported: "Dupre is now engaged in engraving the medal you had ordered. As soon as it is finished your orders respecting it shall be executed." Assuming Short's statement was accurate, the presently offered sketches presumably date from before September 26, 1790, when the Diplomatic medal was in its earliest design stage, before the first dies were engraved.

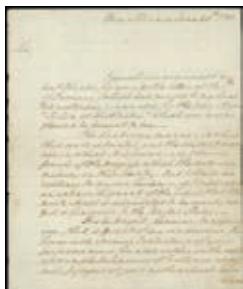
These drawings were the only artwork related to the Diplomatic medal in the Dupre archive when it was sold in 2014. While the Boston Public Library may hold related items (their collections also include a set of dies for the Diplomatic medal, along with a few uniface trials in tin), no other sketches are known in the United States. None are among the Dupre papers at the American Philosophical Society. None are illustrated or mentioned in Rosine Trogan and Philippe Sorel's catalog of Dupre's works held by the Musee Carnavalet.

Beyond the importance of these sketches to numismatists, these artworks appear to be the earliest privately owned renditions of the Great Seal of the United States, earlier than even the Washington Oval Indian Peace medals of 1792 and 1793. As the Diplomatic Medal was commissioned by Jefferson as Secretary of State, these prefatory sketches enjoy a somewhat official status that ranks them as artistic treasures of national historical importance.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from the archive of Augustin Dupre; Narcisse Dupre, by descent, 1833; further family and associates, by descent; Bonham's sale of the Archive of Augustin Dupre, April 2014, lot 1000; John Kraljevich Americana, to the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation.

Est. \$20,000-\$40,000

Highly Significant Nicholas Pike Archive Including an Autographed Letter from George Washington

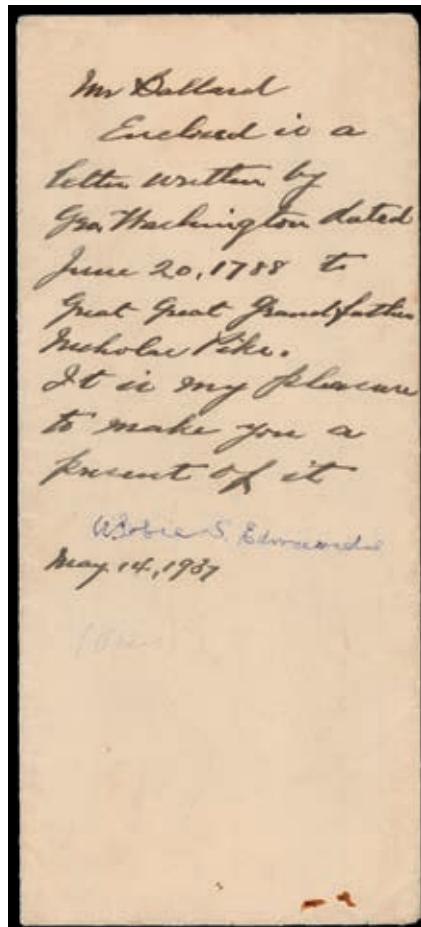


Lot 5. Important Archive Relating to Nicholas Pike's New and Complete System of Arithmetic and President George Washington.

Nicholas Pike (1743–1819) was a Harvard-educated teacher and mathematician from New Hampshire. He was the most influential figure in the teaching of mathematics in the United States during the early decades of the republic. He published a large number of school textbooks, mostly derived from his first and most significant book *A New and Complete System of Arithmetic, composed for the Use of the Citizens of the United States*, published in Newburyport by John Mycall in 1788. As indicated by the full title of his treatise, Pike saw his work as a patriotic undertaking and it was warmly embraced by his fellow citizens, including President George Washington.

Pike began teaching during the 1760s, focusing on arithmetic and trigonometry. Pike “was the first American arithmetician to attain wide popularity in the field of school textbooks....the orderly presentation of the subject to children is stressed [by Pike’s method], the Federal money...is given adequate treatment, and the applications of arithmetic to business are well indicated....Pike made an enduring contribution to American education” (*DAB XIV*:598).

Aside from its placement as the first widely circulated American arithmetic book, Pike’s work served a very important role with a uniquely American dilemma of the times. At the time of its publication, and for 70+ years thereafter, the United States maintained the legal status of circulating foreign currencies, and early on the various coinages of the American



Colonies were also accepted in commerce. The process of any American of that era accepting payments and making “change” was riddled with complexities, and Pike’s work resonated with the necessary counsel and solutions. Indeed, within five years’ time, Thomas Jefferson echoed that counsel in addressing the United States Congress, in his *Notes on the establishment of a Money Mint, and of a coinage for the United States*.

On 25 March 1786, Pike wrote to Washington seeking permission to dedicate the *System of Arithmetic* to him; Washington politely declined Pike’s request in a letter of 20 June 1786. Undeterred, when the work was published two years later, Pike sent a copy to Mount Vernon. That elicited the letter offered here, in which Washington applauds Pike’s achievement:

George Washington, as first President. Autograph letter signed (“Go: Washington”), 2 1/2 pages (9 1/2 inches x 7 1/2 inches; 241 mm x 190 mm), Mount Vernon, 20 June 1788, to Nicholas Pike; tiny losses to central fold, a few light spots. Housed in a gilt-lettered blue calf portfolio case.

“I request you will accept my best thanks for....the copy of your ‘System of Arithmetic’ which you were pleases to present to me. “The handsome manner in which that Work is printed and the elegant manner in which it is bound, are pleasing proofs of the progress which the Arts are making in this Country, But I should do violence to my own feelings, if I suppresses an acknowledgment

of the belief that the work itself is calculated to be equally useful and honorable to the United States.

"It is but right, however, to apprise you, that, diffident of my own decision, the favorable opinion I entertain of your performance is founded rather on the explicit and ample testimonies of gentlemen confessedly possessed of great mathematical knowledge, than on the partial and incompetent attention I have been able to pay to it myself. But I must be permitted to remark that the subject, in my estimation holds a higher rank in the literary scale than you are disposed to allow. The science of figures, to a certain degree, is not only indispensably requisite in every walk of civilized life, but the investigation of mathematical truths accustoms the mind to method and correctness in reasoning, and is an employment peculiarly worthy of rational beings. In a clouded state of existence, where so many things appear precarious to the bewildered research, it is here that the rational faculties find a firm foundation to rest upon. From the high ground of mathematical and philosophical demonstration, we are insensibly led to far nobler speculations and sublime meditations.

"I hope and trust that the Work will ultimately prove not less profitable than reputable to yourself. It seems to have been concluded, on all hands, that such a System was much wanted. Its merits being established by the approbation of competent Judges, I flatter myself that the idea of its being an American production, and the first of its kind which has appeared, will induce every patriotic and liberal character to give it all the countenance and

patronage in his power. In all events, you may rest assured, that, as no person takes more interest in the encouragement of American Genius, so no one will be more highly gratified with the success of your ingenious, arduous and useful undertaking than he, who has the unfeigned pleasure to subscribe himself with esteem & regard."

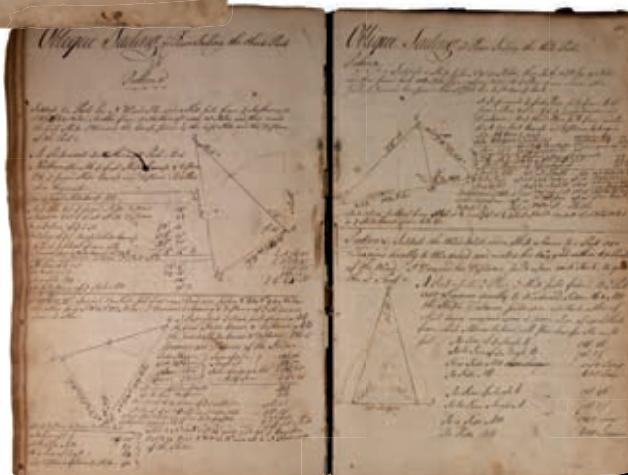
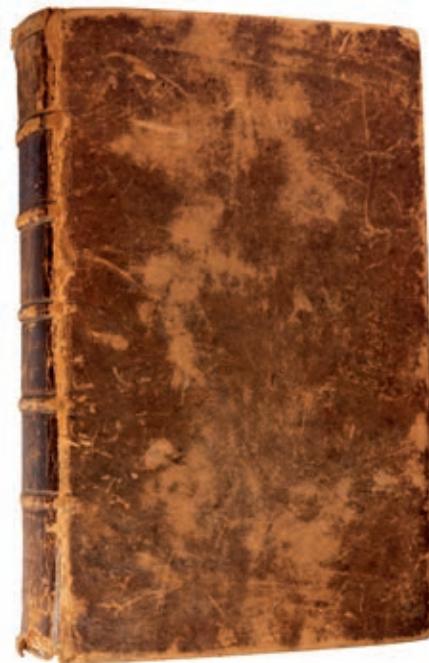
In this lot, Washington's letter is accompanied by Nicholas Pike's own copy of the first edition of *A New and Complete System of Arithmetic*, signed by him on the front free endpaper and with marginal notes and insertions throughout. (Lightly browned and a bit foxed; contemporary calf binding, quite rubbed.) Evans, *American Bibliography* 21394.

Also included in the lot is perhaps the sole surviving copy of a March 1786 promotional broadside, as well as an autographed arithmetical manuscript signed several times by Nicholas Pike, 1764, containing notes and work that likely formed the basis of much of his published treatise, covering topics including the decimal system, algebra, trigonometry, surveying, and sailing. The manuscript is lavishly illustrated with original drawings and diagrams, many hand-colored; a roundel drawing of the Pike family tree signed by Joseph Pike, 1802, accompanies the manuscript. (Some staining; contemporary vellum, worn, stained, and a bit shaken).

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Descended through the family of Nicholas Pike.

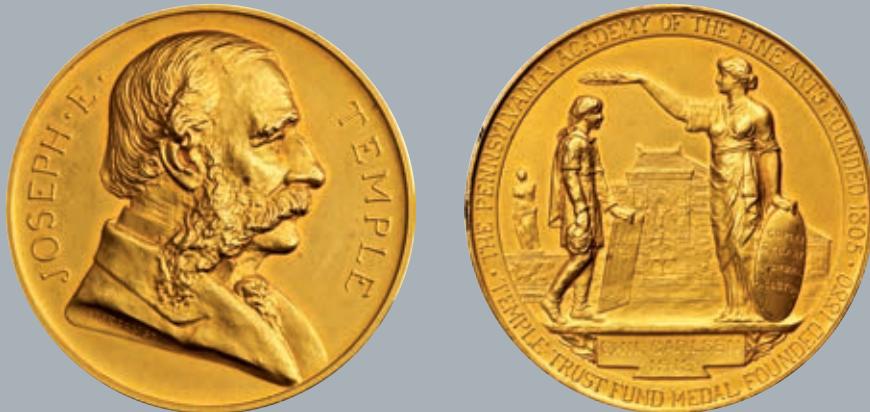
Est. \$40,000-\$60,000







*1907 George Inness Medal for Landscape Painting. Gold. 60.5 mm.
123.4 grams. 18 karat. By Hartley. Mint State.*



*1912 Joseph E. Temple Trust Fund Medal. Gold. 54.3 mm.
93 grams. 18 karat. By George T. Morgan. Mint State.*



*Undated (1916) Saltus Medal for Merit. Gold. 51.5 mm.
93.5 grams. 24 karat. By Victor David Brenner. Mint State.*

*Suite of (3) Prestigious Gold Medals Awarded to
Noted American Artist Emil Carlsen, 1907-1916*

Exquisite Gold Medal Set Awarded to Artist Emil Carlsen

Lot 6. Suite of (3) Prestigious Gold Medals Awarded to Noted American Artist Emil Carlsen, 1907-1916.

Emil Carlsen (1853-1932) was a Dutch-born Impressionist artist who emigrated to the United States in his late teens. Trained as an architect, his interest in painting eventually drew him more and more into the world of art. Like so many others, his early years as a painter were a financial struggle, and he was only able to live comfortably on his income as a painter after several decades. Once established, however, his fame and reputation increased, and today Carlsen is regarded by many as the finest American still-life painter of his time. Elected to the National Academy of Design in 1912 and honored by many for his works, the three awards offered here are among the most prestigious of American art awards. All three medals are still housed in their original fitted presentation cases. The medals, chronologically, are:

1907 George Inness Medal for Landscape Painting. **Gold. 60.5 mm. 123.4 grams. 18 karat. By Hartley.** **Mint State.** **Obv:** Left facing bust of George Inness with the inscription GEORGE INNESS LANDSCAPE PAINTER MDCCCXXV MDCCXCIV around. Signed HARTLEY / 1900 in right field. **Rev:** Holly berry wreath above nine-line inscription IN MEMORY OF / GEORGE INNESS / GIVEN BY HIS SON / AWARDED BY / THE NATIONAL ACADEMY / OF DESIGN / TO / (engraved on a plaque) EMIL CARLSEN / 1907. **Edge:** TIFFANY & CO 18KT GOLD. One of these was awarded annually from 1901 to 1918 to a student of the National Academy of Design for works exhibited at an Academy Exhibition. This impressive matte finish medal is housed in its leather case with green and black velour interior, as issued by Tiffany & Co. A couple of tiny edge nicks are noted for accuracy.

1912 Joseph E. Temple Trust Fund Medal. **Gold. 54.3 mm. 93 grams. 18 karat. By George T. Morgan. Mint State.** **Obv:** Frock-coated bewhiskered bust right, with name JOSEPH E. / TEMPLE around the border. Signed MORGAN SC. on the truncation of the bust, for U.S. Mint

Engraver George T. Morgan. **Rev:** Genius of American Art standing right crowning youthful painter at left with laurels, cartouche below inscribed EMIL CARLSEN / 1912. Inscription THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS FOUNDED 1805 / TEMPLE TRUST FUND MEDAL FOUNDED 1880 around the border. **Edge:** Plain. Issued annually from 1883 to 1968 to an American artist chosen by the Painters Jury of Selection of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. High relief matte finish, and housed in the original leather, satin and velour case of issue.

Undated (1916) Saltus Medal for Merit. **Gold. 51.5 mm. 93.5 grams. 24 karat. By Victor David Brenner. Mint State.** **Obv:** Woman in toga seated on a wall composing a wreath of laurel branches, inscription NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN around the border and signature V.D. BRENNER at bottom right. **Rev:** Plaque inscribed AWARDED TO / EMIL CARLSEN. N. A. / FOR ARTISTIC MERIT set against a background of oak branches. **Edge:** Apparently uninscribed, however there are slight indications of an inscription having been removed. Recent Saltus medals are known to have their edge lettered MEDALLIC ART CO. N.Y. 24K. First awarded in 1908, and continuing today, the 1916 medal went to Emil Carlsen for his painting "Marine." This medal was engraved by the famed sculptor and designer of the Lincoln cent, Victor David Brenner, and is cataloged as #78 in Glenn B. Smedley's catalog of Brenner's medallic work. Matte finish, and accompanied by the fitted maroon leather, satin and velour case as issued by Tiffany & Co.

This lovely three-piece set represents an important opportunity to obtain a medallic remembrance of the work of a major American artist, each piece unique, and otherwise unobtainable.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-2, Salmon 2-C. Rarity-4.
Without Pellets at Trunk. MS-60 (NGC)

Sharp Mint State 1652 Pine Tree Shilling



Lot 7. 1652 Pine Tree Shilling. Large Planchet. Noe-2, Salmon 2-C. Rarity-4. Without Pellets at Trunk. 70.8 grains. MS-60 (NGC).

This is a richly toned example of the famous Massachusetts Bay Colony Pine Tree shilling. Both sides display bold steel gray patina with iridescent reddish-russet highlights. The strike is rather well executed for the die pair, the centering close to ideal with only the tops of the peripheral letters along the lower obverse and reverse borders off the flan. The flan itself is overall smooth with minimal granularity and no readily evident abrasions, although a prominent planchet crack (as made) can be seen at 7 o'clock — a useful pedigree marker. Considerable satin luster adds to the strong technical quality and eye appeal.

The Pine Tree shillings, produced circa 1667 to 1682 despite the use of the authorizing date of 1652 on the coins themselves, are among the most famous and storied of all early American coinage issues, and are certainly the most popular of the Massachusetts silver coinages. The most highly prized among the Massachusetts pieces are the NE shillings, followed

closely by the Willow Tree and at a distance by the Oak Tree types. Dozens of different combinations are known, with the most varieties and die combinations found among the Pine Tree pieces. Pine Tree threepence and sixpence were also produced. Many collectors are content with acquiring one example of each design of the shilling for a type set. An expanded type set might include the threepence, sixpence and both the large and small planchet styles of the Pine Tree shilling. The Mint State Noe-2 Pine Tree offered here is technically far finer than any of the four Ford specimens offered in our 2005 sale of that famous collection; the finest of those was deemed Choice EF at the time of cataloging. An Uncirculated Pine Tree shilling is indeed a thing of rarity and beauty, and the present example would serve as a centerpiece in the finest cabinet. ■

PCGS# 45370. NGC ID: 2ARV.

Est. \$13,250-\$15,000



1776 *Continental Dollar*. Newman 2-C. CURRENCY. Pewter. MS-65 (NGC)

Gem 1776 Continental Dollar NGC MS-65

Finest Certified for the Newman 2-C CURRENCY Variety



Lot 8. 1776 Continental Dollar. Newman 2-C. CURRENCY. Pewter. MS-65 (NGC).

Offered is an outstanding and exceedingly rare Gem Mint State example of the historic 1776 Continental dollar. Predominantly satiny in texture, the surfaces also reveal modest semi-reflective tendencies under a light. The strike is expertly centered with all design elements boldly defined, and many sharply so. Subtle olive highlights enhance otherwise silver gray patina. Both sides are remarkably smooth and as close to pristine as we have seen in a Continental dollar of any type in recent years. One of the most important and desirable offerings in our Rarities Auction, this coin would serve as the focal point in an advanced collection of early Federal era coinage or Americana.

The Continental dollar is one of the most desirable of all early American numismatic items. Whenever we offer a high grade example it is a special occasion and even among high grade pieces, only a handful have commanded the MS-65 grade. There are very few instances in American numismatics where you will find the all-important date, 1776, other than on a few obscure and rare copper pieces and some paper money. The enigmatic and historic 1776-dated Continental dollars as they are known are believed to have been authorized by the Continental Congress. In our (Stack's) October 2003 sale of Part I of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, the cataloger described the Continental pieces as follows:

"The 1776 Continental dollars were struck in three different metals: silver, brass, and pewter. The die emission sequences for the 1776 Continental dollars show that they were all struck interchangeably, with brass pieces struck first followed by some

pewters, then some more brass ones, then silvers and pewters together, and so on. In other words, the Continental dollars were not trials or patterns or die set-up pieces. The coiners meant them to have some use as coins even if we cannot figure out what that purpose was."

Some 239 years after the date on the Continental dollars, we are still on the trail of their full history, although pieces of the puzzle surface on rare occasions. Dave Bowers and a number of others hold to the possibility that these metal coins were substitutes for paper Continental dollars of the same denomination and with certain of the same design elements. However, no congressional authorization has been found, nor have any specific records of mintage location and quantity. One fact we can state with confidence is that all Continental dollars are eagerly sought by collectors. Their value has skyrocketed in recent decades, and we don't foresee any let-up, especially for the small number of Mint State survivors. As the single finest certified example of the pewter variety with the correct spelling of the word CURRENCY, this remarkable Gem is one of the most desirable Continental dollars available to today's collectors. This coin, the finest graded by either service, is bound to draw bids from every direction when it crosses the block at Sotheby's on October 1. ■

PCGS# 794. NGC ID: 2AYT.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$195,000-\$210,000



1804 Draped Bust Half Cent. C-13. Rarity-1. Plain 4, Stemless Wreath.
MS-65 BN (PCGS). CAC

Exceptional Gem Mint State 1804 Half Cent



(2x photo)

Lot 9. 1804 Draped Bust Half Cent. C-13. Rarity-1. Plain 4, Stemless Wreath. MS-65 BN (PCGS). CAC.

This is a truly exceptional Draped Bust half cent irrespective of date or die marriage. Both sides exhibit a smooth satiny texture with glossy brown patina. Closer inspection reveals faded mint luster in the protected areas around a few of the devices, as well as subtle teal highlights. The strike is bold over the obverse portrait and throughout the reverse wreath, and the eye appeal is exceptionally strong.

This is an extremely popular, easily attributable variety of the 1804 Draped Bust half cent. The Plain 4 date logotype combined with the Stemless Wreath reverse immediately identifies the C-13 die marriage, the only one of this *Guide Book* variety. This is also the most plentiful die marriage of the issue. Given the number of Mint State coins known Walter Breen (*Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents: 1793-1857*, 1983) believed that a hoard of Uncirculated examples may have existed at one time. If so, such pieces are now widely dispersed throughout numismatic circles, and the

opportunity to acquire a coin as exceptionally well preserved and attractive as the present Gem is particularly noteworthy. Indeed, we anticipate keen interest and strong competition for this lot among advanced early copper specialists and high grade type collectors.

Manley Die State 2.0 for the variety, with the peripheral lettering on both sides well struck, bold denticulation around half of the reverse border, and a vertical die scratch in the left obverse field. This is the typically encountered die state among extant 1804 C-13 half cents.

PCGS# 1063. NGC ID: 222F

PCGS Population: just 2; none are finer in this category.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from our New Orleans ANA Auction of May 2013, lot 63; Legend-Morphy's auction of May 2014, lot 2.

Est. \$12,000-\$15,000



1793 Flowing Hair Cent. Chain Reverse. S-3. Rarity-3-. AMERICA, Without Periods.
Fine-15 (PCGS)

Popular 1793 Chain Cent Rarity

AMERICA Reverse



Lot 10. 1793 Flowing Hair Cent. Chain Reverse. S-3. Rarity-3-. AMERICA, Without Periods. Fine-15 (PCGS).

Offered is a desirable example of this classic one year type from the first year of the United States Mint's copper cent series. Evenly toned olive-brown surfaces are a bit rough in texture with light, scattered pitting also noted. However, the detail is above average for the assigned grade. In addition to the sharp Chain motif on the reverse, this piece displays bold outline definition to Liberty's portrait, the word LIBERTY and the date 1793 on the obverse, as well as many of the letters in the reverse legend. All in all, this is a desirable circulated example that is sure to be of interest to a great many bidders.

The first coinage of the fledgling U.S. Mint at Philadelphia

in 1793 comprised large cents of the Chain reverse type. The tally for the design type was 36,103 pieces according to the *Guide Book*, with that mintage composed of four distinct die combinations. There is, of course, the famous Chain AMERI. variety, plus a variety with periods after LIBERTY and the date. All Chain cent varieties are eagerly sought in any and all collectable grades from AG on up. If you are seeking a mid-grade Chain cent for your collection, this piece may be just right. ■

PCGS# 1341. NGC ID: 223F

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1839 Modified Matron Head Cent. N-11. Rarity-1. Booby Head.
MS-66 RB (PCGS). CAC

Exquisite Gem Red and Brown 1839 Large Cent

Noyes and Bland CC#1



Lot 11. 1839 Modified Matron Head Cent. N-11. Rarity-1. Booby Head. MS-66 RB (PCGS). CAC.

This beautiful premium Gem features nearly complete mint-orange luster on the obverse with only the lightest steel-blue iridescence over the high points. The reverse, on the other hand, is boldly toned in handsome glossy brown and steel blue. Faded rose-red luster is still evident on the latter side. Both sides are boldly defined with a smooth, satiny texture that provides exceptional eye appeal. This important rarity is ranked #1 in the Noyes Condition Census for the 1839 N-11 dies with an EAC grade of MS-66. Del Bland assigns a grade of MS-65+ and also ranks this piece as CC#1, while the McCawley-Grellman grade is MS-66.

The popular Booby Head *Guide Book* variety of the 1839 cent is identifiable by looking at Liberty's shoulder on the obverse, which is exposed. The reverse dies combined with the various Booby Head obverses also omit the line under the word CENT in the denomination. Several die marriages of the Booby Head variety are known, major design changes being especially prolific for the 1839 large cents. Indeed, the years from 1835 through 1839 saw considerable experimentation and modification of the basic Matron Head design type before the Mint finally settled on the Braided Hair motif

that would continue in use through the end of the large cent series in 1857. Such a proliferation of types has fascinated and challenged early copper enthusiasts for decades, providing ample collecting opportunities. Indeed, the term Booby Head dates back to the mid 19th century, probably as early as 1859/1860, although not standardized until June of 1868 by Ebenezer Locke Mason, Jr. in his *Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine*. As the finest known example of the 1839 N-11 dies, and one of the highest graded Booby Head cents of any die marriage known to PCGS, this important coin would serve as a highlight in the finest type set or specialized early copper collection.

PCGS# 37247. NGC ID: 225Z.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from S.H. & H. Chapman's sale of the Richard Winsor Collection, December 1895, lot 966; B. Max Mehl's sale of June 1951, lot 181; Ira & Larry Goldberg's sale of the R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. Collection, Part II, February 2009, lot 465.

Est. \$13,000-\$15,000



1843 Braided Hair Cent. N-4. Rarity-1. Noyes Die State D/B (N-13).
Petite Head, Large Letters. MS-66 RB (PCGS). CAC

Premium Gem 1843 Newcomb-4 Cent

Graded MS-70 by “Ted” Naftzger



Lot 12. 1843 Braided Hair Cent. N-4. Rarity-1. Noyes Die State D/B (N-13). Petite Head, Large Letters. MS-66 RB (PCGS). CAC.

This absolutely stunning Braided Hair cent was described as MS-70 by “Ted” Naftzger. Lustrous, satiny surfaces retain nearly complete medium orange color on both sides. Only the lightest iridescent brown toning is evident on the high points. Graded “MS65+, close to MS66” with a ranking of CC#1 by McCawley-Grellman in their cataloging for the Naftzger Collection. Noyes’ grade is MS-65 and tied for CC#2 for the 1843 N-4 dies, but tied for CC#1 for the late N-13 die state.

The late state of the 1843 N-4 dies is identifiable by the absence of both the small die lump and the rim cud under the digit 1 in the date, as well as the reduction of the previously strong pair of die lines on the reverse at the top of the letter N in ONE to a single microscopic point. Noyes failed to recognize these features as constituting a late state of the N-4

dies and, instead, believed it to be a distinct variety, hence his N-13 attribution. The present example is among the finest known examples of both the N-4 variety as a whole and the late N-13 die state. It is an exceptional coin and this offering represents an important bidding opportunity for advanced early copper specialists.

PCGS# 403923. NGC ID: 2269.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier ex 1984 FUN Show; Florida Coin Exchange’s sale of January 1984, lot 22 (via Tony Terranova); Ira & Larry Goldberg’s sale of the R.E. “Ted” Naftzger, Jr. Collection, Part III, September 2009, lot 653.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1848 Braided Hair Cent. N-9. Rarity-1. MS-65 RD (PCGS)

Exquisite Gem Full Red 1848 N-9 Cent High Condition Census



Lot 13. 1848 Braided Hair Cent. N-9. Rarity-1. MS-65 RD (PCGS).

The completely original surfaces are aglow with orange-red luster, there being just a few scattered flecks of deeper patina. The luster is truly exceptional, as is the overall eye appeal. A tiny speck is hidden within the legs of the A in STATES and serves as an identifier. One tiny lint mark is noted below the inner hair bun. The long-accepted finest known example of this variety is the Hines-Starr-Naftzger coin, also a blazing red Gem. When Mr. Naftzger's coins were sold by Ira and Larry Goldberg in 2009, that coin was described, in part, as: "One of the most impressive cents in this collection of the very best pieces Ted could find in over 50 years of diligent searching." For anyone who knows of Ted Naftzger's legendary taste in fine cents, this says everything necessary.

When the present coin last appeared at auction, the cataloger graded it MS-66 EAC, but commented, "this piece is equal to the Naftzger coin that Grellman grades MS67 [EAC]

and records as finest known." It is worth mentioning that the Naftzger coin has a large mint-made shallow spot on Liberty's neck, the result of a strike through error. There is no such anomaly on this beautiful cent. The offered coin is not listed in the Noyes Census, but the plates therein reveal it to be at least the second finest example of the variety, if not tied for first place with the Naftzger coin. Aside from these two, no other example of the 1848 N-9 variety has even half of the beautiful red color seen here. ■

PCGS# 1885.

PCGS Population (all die varieties of the issue): just 4; 0 finer in the RD category.

Provenance: From our sale of the William P. Fowler Collection, January 2012, lot 8130; Heritage's sale of the Eugene Gardner Collection, June 2014, lot 30045.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000



1943-D/D Lincoln Cent. FS-501. Repunched Mintmark. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC

Exceptional Superb Gem 1943-D/D Steel Cent

Among the Finest Known of the FS-501 Variety



(2x photo)

Lot 14. 1943-D/D Lincoln Cent. FS-501. Repunched Mintmark. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

Offered is an exquisite bright and satiny example of this popular World War II era issue. The surfaces are exceptionally well preserved for a type that is usually encountered with detracting spots and other blemishes, even in Mint State. The strike is razor sharp and the repunched mintmark is bold. Among the finest certified for the FS-501 variety, and ideal for an advanced Lincoln cent collection or holding focused on the Second World War.

Serving as the “arsenal of democracy” for the Allied effort to defeat the Axis powers, the United States made two significant changes to the coinage composition during World War II to reserve raw materials that were critical for armament production. One of these changes affected the Lincoln cent, whose composition in 1943 was changed to zinc-coated steel to save copper for the war effort. The project succeeded in its

goal of routing copper to where it was most needed, but the zinc-coated steel composition proved less than satisfactory as a replacement. The light color of these coins led to numerous instances of confusion with the dime, and the composition itself was highly susceptible to spotting, corrosion and other forms of environmental damage. The present Superb Gem is expertly preserved and highly attractive and will be in high demand among collectors. One of the boldest varieties in the entire Lincoln cent series, the secondary D is readily evident to the southwest of the primary mintmark. An important offering that is sure to see spirited bidding at auction.

PCGS# 2715. NGC ID: 22E6.

PCGS Population: 7; 0 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000



1875 Nickel Three-Cent Piece. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC

Superb Gem 1875 Nickel Three-Cent Piece



(2x photo)

Lot 15. 1875 Nickel Three-Cent Piece. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This is a beautiful Condition Census survivor from the popular three-cent nickel series of the mid to late 19th century. The brilliant surfaces are exquisite, with full, silky smooth luster in a vibrant satin texture. Both sides are fully struck including even the most intricate elements of the design. Introduced in 1865, the nickel three-cent piece was intended as a substitute for its silver counterpart, which disappeared from circulation in the Eastern states along with other silver coins early in the Civil War. Eagerly accepted at first by the contemporary public, the popularity of the nickel three-cent piece waned quickly once the nickel five-cent denomination

became a reality in 1866. Whereas the Philadelphia Mint struck 11,382,000 pieces in 1865, by 1875 the mintage for circulation amounted to just 228,000 coins. Apart from an isolated increase in 1881, production would fall off even more through the series' end in 1889. The present example, one of the finest known survivors of the circulation strike 1875, is sure to have no difficulty finding its way into an advanced type set or specialized collection. ■

PCGS# 3743. NGC ID: 22NS.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

Est. \$11,000-\$15,000



1834 Capped Bust Half Dime. LM-4. Rarity-6, as a Proof. Proof-66 (NGC)

Impressive Proof 1834 Half Dime Rarity



(2x photo)

Lot 16. 1834 Capped Bust Half Dime. LM-4. Rarity-6, as a Proof. Proof-66 (NGC).

An unmistakable Proof 1834 half dime offering exquisite premium Gem quality. Both the fields and recesses of the devices are fully mirrored and attest to extensive die polishing in preparation for this special coinage. The balance of the devices have a more satin texture that contrasts modestly with the reflective surface areas. The entire coin is beautifully toned in iridescent steel gray with intermingled pink, gold and blue highlights. The borders are crisp and the devices sharply defined.

As with all early U.S. Mint Proof coins, the 1834 half dime is elusive in this format. All known specimens were struck from the LM-4 die marriage, later used to coin circulation strikes. The Proofs, as here, have the right diagonal of the letter M in AMERICA full, which was later mostly effaced through relapping of the die before the circulation strikes were

produced. In the 1989 revision to the reference *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, the author states that at least 15 different examples of this issue are known. Current estimates are more liberal, with the online version of the *PCGS Population Report* accounting for 20 to 30 pieces extant. In either case, this issue is scarce and popular, given the fact that 1834 is the year that the Mint produced the fabled King of Siam Proof Set. Interestingly, the 1834 half dime in that set was added later since this denomination was missing when the set was discovered in 1962. ■

PCGS# 4297. NGC ID: 232L

NGC Census: just 1; 2 finer in this category (both Proof-66+).

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000



1837 Liberty Seated Half Dime. No Stars. Large Date.
MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC—Gold Label

Premium Quality Gem 1837 Liberty Seated Half Dime

PCGS MS-66+

CAC Gold Label



(2x photo)

Lot 17. 1837 Liberty Seated Half Dime. No Stars. Large Date. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC—Gold Label.

This is a beautiful, premium quality example of the extremely popular No Stars Liberty Seated half dime. Both sides are vividly toned with lilac-rose at the centers that blends with warmer cobalt blue and antique gold toward the borders. The surfaces are smooth and highly lustrous throughout, the texture vibrant and satiny. Fully struck and expertly preserved, this remarkable condition rarity belongs in the finest type set or specialized collection of Liberty Seated coinage.

Christian Gobrecht's famous Liberty Seated motif, first used in the production of silver dollars in 1836, made its debut in the half dime and dime series the following year. By 1839 the quarter and half dollar also featured the Liberty Seated design. The first half dimes and dimes struck followed the precedent of the 1836 Gobrecht dollar in omitting the stars from the

obverse periphery, creating a spacious and uncluttered design that, unfortunately, proved to be short lived. In 1838 the Philadelphia Mint began production of Liberty Seated half dimes and dimes with 13 stars added to the obverse design, and the New Orleans Mint followed suit in 1839. The scarcity of the 1838-O and its rarity in Mint State leaves the 1837 as the preferred type candidate for collectors seeking a high grade example of the No Stars Liberty Seated half dime. In premium quality MS-66+, this coin is a noteworthy condition rarity in its own right. A Condition Census Gem, in fact, and sure to sell for a very strong bid.

PCGS# 4311. NGC ID: 232M.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000



1845 *Liberty Seated Half Dime*. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC

Rare Proof 1845 Half Dime
Highest Graded at PCGS
Only Eight Specimens Known



(2x photo)

Lot 18. 1845 Liberty Seated Half Dime. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Offered is a beautifully toned, very appealing Gem Proof half dime rarity. Both sides display a blend of iridescent midnight blue, deep lilac, golden-olive and light apricot patina that is lightest in the center of the obverse. A uniformly mirrored finish shines forth nicely from expertly preserved surfaces. Solidly graded at the Proof-65 level.

The 1845 Liberty Seated half dime is an important rarity in Proof format. The original mintage of this issue is unknown, produced as it was during the era before the U.S. Mint recorded yearly mintages for Proof coinage. Very few examples were struck, generally for presentation or other official purposes, as was the *raison d'être* for much of the U.S. Mint's Proof coinage during the 1840s and early 1850s. We are aware of only eight distinct survivors in numismatic hands, one of

which is impounded in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution and not available for private ownership. The present Gem is tied with two other Proof-65s (the Eliasberg and Richmond collection specimens, both certified by NGC) as the third finest example. A highlight of the Proof coin offerings in this Rarities Auction, and a Gem that would be an important addition to a fine numismatic cabinet. ■

PCGS# 4421. NGC ID: 235D.

PCGS Population: only 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: Ex Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, April 2013, lot 3902; Heritage's CSNS US Coin Signature Auction of April 2014, lot 5555.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000



1856 Liberty Seated Half Dime. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). CAC

Outstanding Proof 1856 Half Dime Rarity

Tied for Finest Certified at PCGS



(2x photo)

Lot 19. 1856 Liberty Seated Half Dime. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

This exquisite premium Gem offers exceptional technical quality and outstanding eye appeal. Fully struck with a soft satin texture, the devices appear to float above reflective fields, displaying contrast that easily upholds the Cameo designation from PCGS. Both sides are mostly brilliant with just some subtle reddish-gold highlights in isolated peripheral areas — very attractive. A Condition Census example of this elusive early Proof half dime.

The 1856 Proof half dime was produced in the era before Mint employees kept records on the number of Proof coins struck each year, and also prior to the efforts by Director James Ross Snowden to market such coins to contemporary collectors on a wide scale. As such, the number of Proof 1856

half dimes produced is not known, although the mintage was certainly small given the limited distribution of these coins. Survival estimates also suggest a small mintage, the online version of the *PCGS Population Report* accounts for just 40 to 50 coins extant in all grades. This lovely Gem is tied with one other Proof-66 Cameo as the finest Proof 1856 half dime known to that grading service. It is a beautiful and highly significant coin that represents an important opportunity for bidders. ■

PCGS# 84434. NGC ID: 235L.

PCGS Population: 2; none are finer in this category, and there are no Deep Cameo specimens listed at this service.

Est. \$13,000-\$15,000



1796 Draped Bust Dime. JR-2. Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS)

Historic First-Year 1796 Dime Scarce JR-2 Variety



(2x photo)

Lot 20. 1796 Draped Bust Dime. JR-2. Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS).

A satiny and engaging example of the United States Mint's first year of 10-cent coinage. The strike is expertly centered and overall well defined. Both sides are largely untoned with a light silver appearance. Closer inspection reveals delicate highlights of reddish-gold ringing the peripheries. Well preserved and pleasing, this lovely Choice AU is sure to find its way into a high grade type set.

The first dimes that the fledgling United States Mint issued for general circulation amounted to 14,520 pieces delivered on January 18, 1796. Thereafter an additional 17,859 pieces followed through March 21, 1797 (all from 1796-dated dies) for a total mintage of 32,379 examples bearing this date. The initial delivery on January 18 is thought to have comprised coins of the JR-1 die marriage, which today is

the most plentiful variety. JR-2, offered here, is far scarcer, with numismatic scholars opining that the original mintage from these dies included only the 1,750 dimes delivered on February 13, 1796. Writing in the 1984 reference *Early United States Dimes: 1796-1837*, the John Reich Collectors Society suggests that only five to 10% of surviving 1796 dimes were coined from the JR-2 dies. In addition to its appeal to series specialists as a scarcer variety of the issue, this 1796 dime is highly desirable for type purposes as a first year issue and as one of just two dates of the denomination to employ the Draped Bust, Small Eagle design. A coin that will certainly elicit strong bids from a wide variety of collectors.

PCGS# 4461. NGC ID: 236B.

Est. \$12,000-\$15,000



1796 Draped Bust Dime. JR-3. Rarity-5. MS-63 (NGC)

Finest Known Terminal Die State 1796 JR-3 Dime



(2x photo)

Lot 21. 1796 Draped Bust Dime. JR-3. Rarity-5. MS-63 (NGC).

Offered is the finer of only two known examples of the JR-3 terminal die state, and a Condition Census representative of the variety as a whole. Beautifully toned in even steel gray patina, with iridescent pale gold undertones. The strike is bold, if not sharp in all areas, and the underlying satin luster is vibrant.

The JR-3 die pairing is the second rarest of the seven known for 1796-dated Draped Bust dimes. At some point fairly early on in its life, the reverse die — which was used only for JR-3 — experienced a major triangle-shaped rim break above the TA in STATES, with a die crack also leading through the wreath and piercing the eagle's left wing. This break proved to be terminal for the die and resulted in only a small number of examples being struck with this feature, hence its rarity today. So far, only two examples are known in the terminal die state, with this by far the finer of the pair.

A second MS-63 JR-3 dime is known, but the reverse die had not yet become terminal at the time that coin was struck. As a type, the Draped Bust, Small Eagle dimes are the most challenging of the entire denomination to acquire, especially in higher grades. At the top of the Condition Census, and with the added appeal of an extensive provenance tracing back nearly 60 years, this dime is a specialist's delight.

PCGS# 4461. NGC ID: 236B.

Provenance: Ex Dr. George P. French; New Netherlands' sale of the T. James Clarke Collection, April 1956, lot 1621; our (Stack's) sale of the Lester Merkin Estate, November 1994, lot 767; our (Stack's) sale of the John Whitney Walter Collection, May 1999, lot 1767; Heritage's Milwaukee ANA Signature Coin Auction of August 2007, lot 1614; David Lawrence's sale of October 2007, lot 5336.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1798/7 Draped Bust Dime. JR-1. Rarity-3. 16-Star Reverse.
MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC. Secure Holder

Beautiful Gem Mint State 1798/7 JR-1 Dime

One of the Finest Known



(2x photo)

Lot 22. 1798/7 Draped Bust Dime. JR-1. Rarity-3. 16-Star Reverse. MS-65+ (PCGS). CAC. Secure Holder.

This is an expertly preserved, beautifully toned Gem dime. Both sides display peripheral iridescence of rose-gold, electric blue and violet that yields to brilliant centers. Boldly struck for this challenging early U.S. Mint type, with satin luster to silky smooth surfaces.

There are four known die marriages of the 1798-dated Draped Bust dime, each being so distinct as to warrant its own separate variety in the *Guide Book*. JR-1, as offered here, is the only one of these marriages that displays 16 stars in the upper reverse field between the eagle and clouds, making it easy to identify and especially popular with collectors. The 16 stars on the reverse were in keeping with the Mint's short-lived policy of adding a new star to coin dies as states joined the Union. Mint Director Elias Boudinot abandoned this idea as futile in 1797, and the only reason that the 1798/7 JR-1 variety displays 16 stars is because its reverse die was originally prepared in 1797 and used to strike all known quarter eagles of that date. Cross denomination use of reverse dies was quite common during the earliest years of U.S. Mint operations, the dime and quarter eagle, for example, being similar in size and design and displaying no mention of the denomination.

This is the single finest 1798/7 JR-1 dime known to PCGS. The current online version of the *NGC Census* lists three examples of this die marriage in MS-66 (none are finer), but we have only been able to positively identify two different coins in that grade. In the opinion of your cataloger, neither of the NGC MS-66 examples of which we are aware are as aesthetically pleasing as the Cardinal Collection specimen in PCGS MS-65+. Arguably the finest and most appealing 1798/7 JR-1 dime extant, this Gem will certainly find its way into another important numismatic cabinet.

PCGS# 4468. NGC ID: 236F.

PCGS Population: just 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier ex Col. E.H.R. Green; Green estate; partnership of Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson, doing business as St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman, acquired for \$35; Eric P. Newman Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33314.

Est. \$40,000-\$60,000





1814 Capped Bust Dime. JR-3. Rarity-2. Large Date. MS-66 (NGC)

Lovely Gem 1814 Capped Bust Dime



(2x photo)

Lot 23. 1814 Capped Bust Dime. JR-3. Rarity-2. Large Date. MS-66 (NGC).

This beautiful premium Gem is mostly brilliant with vibrant satin luster and some subtle champagne-gold highlights around the peripheries. Overall boldly struck with the focal features sharp. This impressive condition rarity will be perfect for a high grade type or date set.

The 1814 is the third year of Capped Bust dime coinage since the Mint introduced the design in 1809 (no coins of this denomination were struck bearing the dates 1810, 1812 or 1813). The mintage of 421,500 pieces for the 1814 is by far the highest in the dime series as a whole up until that point, demand for small denomination silver coinage obviously increasing on the part of bullion depositors doing business with the United

States Mint. Of the five die marriages known to numismatists, JR-3 and JR-4 constitute the majority of coins extant, and both are of interest to specialists since they share the same reverse die without a period after the denomination 10 C. In MS-66, as here, all 1814 dimes are rare irrespective of variety. Expertly preserved and highly attractive, this lovely piece will certainly attract strong bids when it crosses the auction block. ▲

PCGS# 4488. NGC ID: 236W.

NGC Census (all varieties of the issue): 11; 4 finer (MS-67 ★ finest).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



A View of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry. On September 13, 1814, the British bombarded Fort McHenry in Baltimore. The American defense of the fort was the inspiration for Francis Scott Key's poem that was later set to music as "The Star-Spangled Banner."



1893 Barber Dime. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC



1908 Barber Dime. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC

Beautiful Superb Gem 1893 Barber Dime



(2x photo)

Lot 24. 1893 Barber Dime. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

This Superb Gem Barber dime really should be seen to be fully appreciated. Both sides display full, smooth, satin to softly frosted luster and are untoned apart from the lightest golden iridescence along the lower right reverse border. Fully struck, as typical for this issue, and virtually pristine. Of this issue, Jeff Ambio (*Collecting & Investing Strategies for Barber Dimes*, 2009) writes:

"The 1893 is considerably rarer than the 1892 in all grades, a fact that I attribute both to a much lower mintage and less-widespread hoarding among the contemporary public. This issue is actually the

ninth-rarest Philadelphia Mint Barber [dime] in terms of total number of Mint State coins known to exist....Superb Gems in MS-67 are very rare....and the issue is unknown any finer."

This beautiful coin is among the finest known survivors of this underrated issue and is sure to please even the most discerning type collector or Barber coinage specialist. ■

PCGS# 4800. NGC ID: 23DN.

PCGS Population: 9; with a lone MS-67+ finer.

Est. \$9,500-\$12,500

Very Rare Superb Gem 1908 Barber Dime Among the Finest Known



(2x photo)

Lot 25. 1908 Barber Dime. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

The 1908 compares favorably with the 1893 as an underrated condition rarity in the Barber dime series. This lovely example exhibits delicate olive-gold and rose-russet highlights, with attractive mint luster. Both sides are exceptional for the assigned grade level and the strike is razor sharp from the rims to the centers. This coin would serve with distinction in the finest Barber dime set.

With a mintage of 10,600,000 pieces, the 1908 is often regarded as a “common date” among circulation strike Barber dimes. It is certainly among the more plentiful issues of its

type in terms of total number of Mint State coins known, a fact that has caused many numismatists to overlook its rarity at the highest levels of preservation. In Superb Gem Mint State, as here, the 1908 is seldom offered and more challenging to locate than such other issues in this series as the 1911-D, 1911-S, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1916. ■

PCGS# 4846. NGC ID: 23F7.

PCGS Population: just 2; none are finer.

Est. \$12,500-\$15,000



1815 Capped Bust Quarter. B-1, the only known dies. Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC

Condition Census Gem 1815 Capped Bust Quarter



Lot 26. 1815 Capped Bust Quarter. B-1, the only known dies. Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

This delightful quarter offers attractive champagne-gold iridescence, accented by olive and teal. The strike is expertly executed, with sharpness to Liberty's most intricate features and pleasing delineation to the eagle's feathers on the reverse. The luster is satiny and uninterrupted over smooth, virtually pristine surfaces. A gorgeous and thoroughly appealing Gem that is sure to please.

Although authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792, as one of the foundational denominations in the United States coinage family, the first quarter dollars were not produced until 1796. During the earliest years of U.S. Mint operations silver coins were produced at the specific request of bullion depositors, and the quarter dollar was not a popular denomination as evidenced by the mintage figures of the 1790s and early 19th century. The highest mintage date before 1831 is the 1818, which was produced to the extent of 361,174. In 1796, the inaugural year of the quarter dollar, 6,146 pieces sufficed to fill the Mint's orders for this denomination.

Quarter dollar production was also sporadic throughout the earliest decades of U.S. Mint operations, with many years passing in which no examples were produced. The largest gaps in production were from 1797 through 1803 and from 1808 through 1814. The 1815 is the first issue of the Capped Bust

type and much of the mintage of 89,235 pieces filled a request for quarter dollars from the Planters Bank of New Orleans. Widely known to numismatists for their counterstamped Spanish fractional coins, the Planters Bank deposited nearly \$15,000 in silver bullion for coinage purposes in 1815 and requested only quarter dollars in return. The new quarter dollars depicted Assistant Engraver John Reich's Capped Bust portrait of Liberty that was first used on the half dollar and half eagle in 1807. A single die pair sufficed to strike the entire 1815-dated issue, after which quarter dollar coinage was halted once again until 1818.

As a first year issue, the 1815 Capped Bust quarter is eagerly sought by both type collectors and series specialists. The issue is obtainable by early quarter standards, at least in lower circulated grades, although AU examples are scarce. The 1815 is rare in Mint State, however, especially at and above the Choice level, as here. The present lot represents a significant bidding opportunity for advanced collectors. Sure to generate much excitement on the bidding floor and a strong realized price. ■

PCGS# 5321. NGC ID: 23R.G.

PCGS Population: 4; 3 finer (all MS-66).

Est. \$30,000-\$35,000



1834 Capped Bust Quarter. B-1, FS-901. Rarity-1. O/F in OF. MS-66 ★ (NGC)

Premium Gem 1834 Browning-1 Quarter
Ex Eric P. Newman
The Browning Plate Coin



Lot 27. 1834 Capped Bust Quarter. B-1, FS-901. Rarity-1. O/F in OF. MS-66 ★ (NGC).

Lovely golden-rose centers radiate into indigo, emerald and crimson iridescence at the peripheries on both sides. The fields are glassy, smooth, and faintly prooflike. The devices are bold and lustrous. For identification there is a shallow planchet streak extending up from the eagle's beak to the base of the A in STATES. The repunching of the letters is strong and a shadowy O overlaps the primary O to the left, and the top of the F extends from the O to the final F, just touching that letter. Two tiny dots left of the A(MERICA) are likely traces of that letter being repunched as well. It is interesting that this same reverse die was also used in 1833 and then carried forward to strike coins again in 1834. The O/F reverse die is listed in the *Guide Book* and many collectors desire an example along with the normal reverse 1834 quarter.

This example is tied with two others as the finest seen of the 1834 B-1 O/F variety. These are listed in the Rea et al reference *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States: 1796-1838* on page 261. Simply as an example of this date, the present coin is one of the finer examples known. The fact that it resided in the Eric P. Newman Collection for many years and has spectacular toning and frosted devices adds to

the appeal. Additionally, it is the Browning plate coin from that all-important 1925 reference on early quarters. Many of the Browning plate coins were tucked away in the Newman Collection, leaving collectors to wonder for many decades what had happened to these fantastic pieces. The secret to their location was finally revealed in 2007 when numismatists Rory Rea and W. David Perkins were invited to view the coins held in the Newman Money Museum in St. Louis. After studying the photographs of the quarters in the Newman Collection, several were identified as Browning plate coins that came to the Newman Collection from the extensive collection of Colonel E. H. R. Green. ■

PCGS# 5353. NGC ID: 23RZ.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the issue): 6; 3 finer through MS-67. Only two of the MS-66s have been awarded the coveted NGC ★ designation for superior eye appeal.

Provenance: Ex Colonel E.H.R. Green; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33354.

Est. \$22,500-\$27,500



1843 Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 4-E. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. Secure Holder

Exceedingly Rare Proof 1843 Liberty Seated Quarter

The Pittman-Kaufman Specimen

Finest of Only Seven Examples Known



Lot 28. 1843 Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 4-E. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. Secure Holder.

This important early Proof quarter combines outstanding technical quality with undeniable rarity. It is aesthetically pleasing, as well, with both sides richly toned in mauve-gray, antique copper and cobalt blue. The devices are fully struck on vibrant, reflective fields. This incredible Gem would serve as a highlight in the finest numismatic cabinet.

As with all pre-1858 United States Mint Proof coinage, the 1843 Liberty Seated Proof quarter is a highly regarded rarity. The original mintage was not recorded, in keeping with the Mint's practice at that time, but undoubtedly only a few examples were struck for presentation and other special purposes. All known specimens were coined from the same die pair, the reverse of which was previously used to strike all known Proof 1841 quarters.

We have confirmed the provenances for only seven Proof 1843 quarters, and believe that this accounts for the entire extant population of this exceedingly rare issue. As follows:

1 - **PCGS Proof-65** (formerly NGC Proof-66). Ex Numismatic Gallery's ANA Sale of August 1946, lot 442; David W. Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II, May 1998, lot 1309; Heritage's sale of the Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Proof Sets, August 2008, lot 1808; Heritage's CSNS U.S. Coin Signature Auction of April 2013, lot 4218. *The present example*, and certainly the finest known Proof 1843 quarter.

2 - **PCGS Proof-64**. Ex our (Stack's) sale of the Thomas L. Smith Estate, June 1957, lot 529; Heritage's sale of the Findley Collection, January 2009, lot 3763; Heritage's sale of the Bay State Collection, August 2009, lot 1085; Heritage's CSNS Signature Sale of April 2014, lot 5581.

3 - **NGC Proof-64**. Ex B. Max Mehl's sale of the Dr. Christian A. Allenburger Collection, March 1948, lot 1015;

our (Stack's) sale of the Floyd T. Starr Collection, October 1992, lot 403; our (Bowers and Merena's) Rarities Sale of August 1998, lot 155; Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III, May 2015, lot 98374.

4 - **NGC Proof-64**. Ex Judge Joseph F. Sawicki, May 1948; David W. Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part I, October 1997, lot 832, as part of a complete 1843 cased Proof Set; Heritage's Denver, CO Signature & Platinum Night Auction of August 2006, lot 5187, now being offered individually; Heritage's sale of the Joseph C. Thomas Collection, April 2009, lot 2351.

5 - **Brilliant Proof**. Ex Richard B. Winsor, purchased privately circa 1880; S.H. and H. Chapman's sale of the Richard B. Winsor Collection, December 1895, lot 1067; J. Schulman's sale of the Fernand David Collection, March 1930, lot 112; Col. E.H.R. Green; B. Max Mehl's offering of the Will W. Neil Collection, June 1947; our (Stack's) sale of the Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection, January 1984, lot 630, part of an 1843 Proof Set.

6 - **NGC Proof-53**. Ex our Baltimore Auction of March 2012, lot 3022.

7 - **Proof**. Smithsonian Institution.

■

PCGS# 5537. NGC ID: 23W6.

Provenance: Ex Numismatic Gallery's ANA Sale of August 1946, lot 442; David W. Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II, May 1998, lot 1309; Heritage's sale of the Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Proof Sets, August 2008, lot 1808; Heritage's CSNS U.S. Coin Signature Auction of April 2013, lot 4218.

Est. \$50,000-\$60,000



1865 Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 1-A. Repunched Date. MS-67+ (PCGS)

Superb Gem 1865 Liberty Seated Quarter Finest Certified



Lot 29. 1865 Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 1-A. Repunched Date. MS-67+ (PCGS).

This exceptional Superb Gem is at the threshold of numismatic perfection. Silky smooth surfaces display a delightful blend of pale smoky-gold iridescence and attractive satin luster. Fully struck in virtually all areas, it is difficult for us to imagine a more technically sound and aesthetically pleasing example of the date or the type as a whole.

The No Motto Liberty Seated quarter is far more challenging to obtain in the finest Mint State grades than its Motto counterpart. For example, PCGS has certified 221 Motto examples of all issues in MS-67, with 33 coins finer through MS-68+. The corresponding population for the No Motto type as a whole is just 26 coins in MS-67 with six finer through MS-68. Clearly the present example would be an important condition rarity even if it were a survivor of one of the more plentiful dates such as the 1857 or 1861. That it is an example of the low mintage, semi-key date 1865 makes it a major rarity.

The Philadelphia Mint produced only 58,800 circulation strike quarters in 1865. Silver coinage had still not returned

to circulation in the Eastern states since its withdrawal early in the Civil War, and yearly production remained limited both throughout that conflict and for several years thereafter. The 1865 is scarce in all grades, circulated and Mint State, with Uncirculated survivors rated as Rarity-5 in Larry Briggs' 1991 reference *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*. The present Superb Gem is the finest certified by PCGS and NGC, and it is undoubtedly the finest known circulation strike 1865 quarter. A remarkable example that is sure to see spirited bidding among advanced collectors, particularly specialists in Liberty Seated coinage. ■

PCGS# 5461. NGC ID: 23U2.

PCGS Population: just 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 1999, lot 6605.

Est. \$28,000-\$35,000



1865-S Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 1-A, the only known dies. MS-67 (NGC)

Finest Certified 1865-S Liberty Seated Quarter A Low Mintage Issue



Lot 30. 1865-S Liberty Seated Quarter. Briggs 1-A, the only known dies. MS-67 (NGC).

Offered is an incredible specimen of this prized San Francisco Mint issue. Only 41,000 quarters were struck in San Francisco in 1865, and most entered circulation with few being saved or otherwise surviving. Today reasonable estimates for survivors of this issue are in the low 100s. Of those seen, this is the only MS-67 certified, and likely the very finest known. The strike is bold and each star shows at least partial radial lines. The eagle is full and complete right down to each knobby talon. The surfaces and luster remain fresh with a hint of a golden iridescence over bright silver. A couple of minute specks are noted for reference, one in the field left of Liberty's right wrist and another just above star 12 near the denticles. As always seen for the issue, the digit 1 in the date is repunched low.

Change was coming to the design of many of the U.S. Mint's larger coins based on the Act of March 3, 1865, which

authorized, among other things, the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST to coins of suitable size. This came about after Reverend M.R. Watkinson wrote to Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase on November 13, 1861, requesting the addition of a religious motto to our coinage. Experiments were put forth with the motto as GOD AND OUR COUNTRY, GOD IS OUR SHIELD and GOD OUR TRUST before finally settling on IN GOD WE TRUST, which first appeared on the new two-cent piece launched in 1864. By 1866 all coins large enough to support this motto displayed it, save for a few leftover die exceptions. ■

PCGS# 5462. NGC ID: 23U3.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: just 1; 0 finer.

Est. \$60,000-\$70,000



1874-S *Liberty Seated Quarter. Arrows. Briggs 3-A. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC*

Premium Gem Mint State 1874-S Arrows Quarter



Lot 31. 1874-S Liberty Seated Quarter. Arrows. Briggs 3-A. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

An exemplary Gem quarter dollar. The broadly sweeping cartwheel luster supports pale champagne-gold that deepens slightly at the rims, especially on the reverse. The strike is bold and sharp throughout with just a touch of lightness to one or two obverse stars. The eye appeal is superb, and the reverse appears nearly matte-like under low magnification. This specimen will definitely be a highlight in its next steward's cabinet.

In 1873 the weights of dimes, quarters and half dollars were adjusted upward by a tiny fraction, from 6.22 to 6.25 grams in the case of the quarter dollar denomination. This uptick in

weight amounted to just .03 grams, a tiny figure that made very little difference to the “average Joe” in America. Today’s numismatists appreciate the associated design change of 1873 to 1874, however, and the Arrows coinage of those dates is eagerly sought by type collectors and quarter specialists alike. Branch mint issues, such as the 1874-S offered here, are the most popular with advanced collectors. ■

PCGS# 5495.

PCGS Population: just 1; 4 finer (all MS-67).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



In 1874 the second San Francisco Mint, also known as the “Granite Lady,” was opened in that city.



1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter. FS-101. MS-67 (NGC)

Phenomenal 1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter Tied for Finest Graded



Lot 32. 1918/7-S Standing Liberty Quarter. FS-101. MS-67 (NGC).

This is a truly amazing and highly significant example of one of the leading rarities in the Standing Liberty quarter series of 1916 to 1930. Awash in silky smooth, satin to softly frosted luster, both sides are at the threshold of numismatic perfection. The surfaces are overall brilliant with just the lightest golden iridescence adorning the peripheries. The strike is otherwise bold with the only mentionable softness of detail minor and confined to Liberty's head, as is almost always the case for Mint State examples of the 1918/7-S. As one of the two highest graded survivors of this prized overdate known to the major certification services, this exquisite Superb Gem would serve as a focal point in the finest Standing Liberty quarter set.

The 1918/7-S was created when Mint personnel reworked a leftover 1917-dated quarter die for use the following year. This was done in the Philadelphia Mint, where all dies were prepared at that time, but after the addition of an S mintmark the die was earmarked for use in the San Francisco facility and shipped west accordingly. Once on the West Coast this overdate die struck an unknown, although presumably limited

number of the 11,072,000 quarters attributed to the San Francisco Mint in 1918. Although the overdate feature is quite bold and easily discerned with the naked eye, it escaped the attention of numismatists until 1937, by which time the vast majority of examples produced had long since entered circulation. Scarce even in worn condition, the 1918/7-S is very rare in Mint State with precious few coins having escaped the rigors of commercial use. Expertly preserved, as well, the remarkable Superb Gem offered here stands head and shoulders above virtually all other Mint State survivors known in terms of surface quality. An important highlight of this Rarities Auction, and a fleeting bidding opportunity for the astute collector. ■

PCGS# 5726. NGC ID: 243A.

NGC Census: just 2; 0 finer. These are the only two examples of the 1918/7-S certified as MS-67 by PCGS and NGC combined, and in both the present and Full Head categories.

Est. \$160,000-\$200,000





1803 Draped Bust Half Dollar. O-101. Rarity-3. Large 3. MS-61 (NGC)

Rare Mint State 1803 O-101 Half Dollar

The Colonel E.H.R. Green-Newman Specimen



Lot 33. 1803 Draped Bust Half Dollar. O-101. Rarity-3. Large 3. MS-61 (NGC).

This is a delightful early half dollar, a condition rarity for the 1803 O-101 dies. Nicely centered on the planchet, the strike is bold to sharp in all areas and superior by early U.S. Mint standards. Central brilliance is more extensive on the reverse, and both sides display lovely peripheral toning in midnight blue, steel gray, reddish-russet and golden-orange iridescence. This lovely satiny coin is sure to please even the most discerning numismatist.

Of the four known die marriages of the 1803 Draped Bust half dollar, three share the same obverse and together comprise the Large 3 *Guide Book* variety. The three die marriages are of similar overall rarity, although O-101, offered here, is rarer in Mint State than O-103. This issue as a whole, in fact, is among the most challenging of its type to collect in Mint State, being far rarer than both the 1806 and the final year

1807. The present example is among the finest known to Herrman for the 1803 O-101 dies. This Condition Census example represents an important bidding opportunity for both advanced type collectors and early half dollar variety specialists. ■

PCGS# 39270. NGC ID: 24EF.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the issue): 5; 3 finer (MS-63 finest).

Provenance: Ex Colonel E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman and B.G. Johnson, doing business as St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman, acquired for \$20; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33421.

Est. \$18,500-\$25,000



1807 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-112. Rarity-1. Large Stars, 50/20. MS-63 (NGC)

Choice Mint State 1807 Capped Bust Half Dollar Popular 50/20 Variety



Lot 34. 1807 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-112. Rarity-1. Large Stars, 50/20. MS-63 (NGC).

Offered is an attractive Mint State example of an extremely popular variety of the 1807 Capped Bust half dollar. Toned in dominant golden-gray, both sides also reveal splashes of warmer steel gray as well as reddish-orange patina around the periphery. Boldly defined with a well centered strike, this impressive piece is sure to elicit strong bids from specialized collectors.

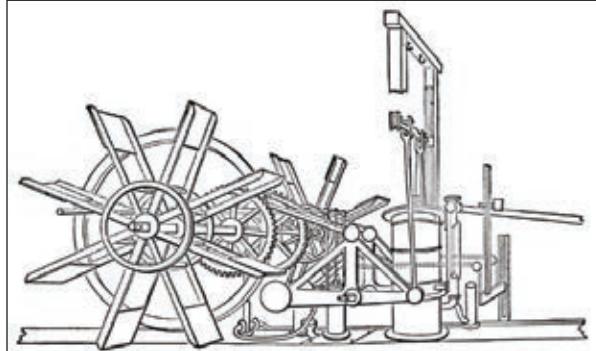
Always in demand among early half dollar variety collectors, the 1807 50/20 is not only an obvious die preparation blunder that is evident to the naked eye, but it also enjoys its own listing in the popular *Guide Book* reference on United States coins. Two die marriages are known for this variety, employing the same reverse but different obverses. Overton-112 is by far

the more common in terms of total number of coins extant, although in Mint State it is, like all early Capped Bust half dollars, scarce and eagerly sought. The Choice example offered here is a newcomer to the census published by Stephen J. Herrman in the Spring 2015 revision of *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars: 1794-1839*. It would serve as a highlight in an advanced collection of early half dollar varieties. ▲

PCGS# 39356. NGC ID: 24EN.

NGC Census (O-112 attribution only): 2; 4 finer through MS-65.

Est. \$7,000-\$10,000



On August 17, 1807, the Clermont, Robert Fulton's first American steamboat, left New York City on the Hudson River, bound for Albany, inaugurating the first commercial steamboat service in the world.





1826 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-101a. Rarity-2. MS-66+ ★ (NGC). CAC

Premium Gem 1826 Capped Bust Half Dollar

Finest Known Overton-101



Lot 35. 1826 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-101a. Rarity-2. MS-66+ ★ (NGC). CAC.

This lovely Gem should be seen to be fully appreciated. Ringed in vivid cobalt blue, lilac-rose and reddish-orange peripheral iridescence, both sides are almost brilliant in the centers with only the lightest silver and gold tint. The definition is uniformly full throughout and the satiny surfaces are virtually pristine. A gorgeous condition rarity that belongs in the finest cabinet.

This coin illustrates the late die state of the 1826 Overton-101 dies. In addition to the diagnostic die crack at the base of the date that is also present on early die state coins, the O-101a state exhibits two reverse die cracks: along the tops of the letters ICA in AMERICA and along the base of the denomination 50 C. The census of Mint State examples provided by Stephen J. Herrman (Spring 2015) confirms that this coin is the finest known 1826 half dollar struck from these

dies, including both the O-101 and O-101a states. When offered by Heritage in the November 2013 sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection this coin realized a premium piece (\$34,075) commensurate with its Condition Census standing, exceptional quality and outstanding eye appeal. An equally strong bid is once again expected when it crosses the block in the current Rarities Sale.

PCGS# 39667. NGC ID: 24FM.

Provenance: Ex Colonel E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson, doing business as St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman, acquired for \$2; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33454, where it realized \$34,075.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1829/7 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-101. Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC

Gem Uncirculated 1829/7 Half Dollar Among the Finest Seen by PCGS



Lot 36. 1829/7 Capped Bust Half Dollar. O-101. Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

This Gem exhibits strong satin luster and delicate pinkish-silver iridescence over both sides. Smooth, boldly impressed and visually appealing, this Condition Census 1829/7 O-101 would fit comfortably into the finest early half dollar collection. Many dates in the Capped Bust half dollar series are available in Mint State, typically MS-61 to MS-63. MS-64 pieces come along less frequently, and MS-65 pieces should be considered *condition rarities* regardless of date. We have offered numerous 1829/7 half dollars in recent memory, most of them AU to MS-61 or so, plus a few called MS-64; the ledger is silent on superb MS-66 examples. This example is nicely struck and

aesthetically appealing, and its high certification level should entice strong bidding, especially from half dollar specialists and advanced type collectors. ■

PCGS# 6155. NGC ID: 24FT.

PCGS Population (both die marriages of the 1829/7 overdate): 4; 3 finer through MS-66.

Provenance: From Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II, October 2014, lot 98471. Acquired from National Coin, February 2002.

Est. \$20,000-\$25,000





1839 Liberty Seated Half Dollar. Drapery. WB-102. MS-65+ (PCGS)

Amazing Gem 1839 Liberty Seated Half Dollar

Finest Certified for the With Drapery Type



Lot 37. 1839 Liberty Seated Half Dollar. Drapery. WB-102. MS-65+ (PCGS).

This exquisite Liberty Seated half dollar from the first year of production offers colorful toning and exceptionally well preserved, premium Gem surfaces. Silky smooth and satiny surfaces are adorned with bright cobalt blue, rose-russet and reddish-orange. A bit lightly struck in the centers, as typically seen on early Liberty Seated halves from both the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints, both sides are sharp elsewhere. Vibrant luster adds to the appeal of this important condition rarity.

This is the first issue of the Drapery Liberty Seated half dollar design type, differing from its identically dated No Drapery counterpart primarily through the addition of extra folds of drapery to the gown at Liberty's left elbow. This work was done by Christian Gobrecht, who seems to have added the extra drapery folds directly to the master die, from which a new master hub was raised. In order to balance the new design, Gobrecht modified the master hub by removing portions of the rock upon which Liberty is seated, both below the foot and, in particular, in the area closest to star 1. So modified, the master hub was used to raise another, final master die for the new Drapery half dollar type.

Although somewhat overshadowed by the 1839 No Drapery because of that issue's status as a one year type, the 1839 Drapery is nearly on par as a condition rarity. Indeed, Randy Wiley and Bill Bugert (*The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, 1993) rank Mint State survivors of these two issues nearly identically as Rarity-6- and Rarity-5+, respectively. The present example is the single finest certified 1839 Drapery half dollar known to PCGS and NGC, and we are also not aware of another coin that is equal or finer. For the first year type collector or Liberty Seated half dollar specialist, the present offering is of the utmost importance. Bid accordingly, as it may be many years before this exquisite Gem returns to the open market. ■

PCGS# 6232. NGC ID: 24GL.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From our (Stack's) Americana Sale of January 2002, lot 1451; Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, June 2014, lot 30483.

Est. \$13,000-\$17,500



1843 *Liberty Seated Half Dollar*. WB-103. Repunched 4. MS-67 ★ (NGC)

Finest Certified 1843 Half Dollar

The Colonel Green-Newman-Gardner Specimen



Lot 38. 1843 Liberty Seated Half Dollar. WB-103. Repunched 4. MS-67 ★ (NGC).

This beautiful example ranks as the finest certified 1843 Liberty Seated half dollar. Both sides are smooth and satiny with vivid cobalt blue and reddish-gold peripheral toning that is much more extensive on the obverse. The centers are brilliant. Sharply, if not fully struck throughout, with outstanding eye appeal the likes of which is rarely seen in early date half dollars of this type. A true “wonder coin” that would be a centerpiece in the finest type or date set.

This is a visually interesting variety with the digit 4 in the date repunched, a die crack at the base of the date, and a bisecting reverse die crack from the border outside the letter O in OF to the border outside the letter L in HALF. A branch of the latter crack splits off at the eagle's right talon and extends to the border outside the middle pair of olive leaves. The Wiley-Bugert Liberty Seated half dollar reference (1993) describes this variety as “Recut 4,” although the present example is a particularly sharp representative with repunching also evident at the left base of the digit 3 in the date.

A generous mintage of 3,844,000 pieces and good rate of survival have combined to make the 1843 the most frequently encountered pre-1853 Liberty Seated half dollar in today's market. With the vast majority of survivors circulated to one degree or another, however, the issue remains scarce in lower Mint State grades, rare in Gem, and unique in Superb Gem MS-67, as offered here.

PCGS# 6243. NGC ID: 24GX.

NGC Census: 1; 0 finer. The finest 1843 half dollars known to PCGS are certified as MS-65.

Provenance: Ex Colonel E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson, doing business as St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman, acquired for \$6; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33468, where it realized \$44,062.50; Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II, October 2014, lot 98479, where it realized \$38,187.50.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1866-S *Liberty Seated Half Dollar. No Motto. WB-1. Rarity-4. Late Die State.
MS-66 (NGC)*

Premium Gem 1866-S No Motto Half Dollar

Tied for Second Finest Known



Lot 39. 1866-S Liberty Seated Half Dollar. No Motto. WB-1. Rarity-4. Late Die State. MS-66 (NGC).

This issue was struck to the tune of only 60,000 pieces, of which perhaps 600 exist today, virtually all of which are well circulated. The obverse of this remarkable condition rarity is bathed in rich satin luster with a dash of pale gold spanning both sides. The strike is bold throughout, which is all the more impressive as this is clearly one of the later strikes from these dies, showing bold clashing and spidery thread-like die cracks through portions of the legend. The fields and devices are of exceptional quality for this rare issue, establishing this coin as tied for second finest known with one other MS-66. The Condition Census #1 example is the Newman specimen in MS-67.

The Act of March 3, 1865 mandated that henceforth all silver and gold coins of suitable size would include the motto IN GOD WE TRUST as part of the design. This motto first appeared on the newly introduced two-cent piece in 1864 and subsequently most denominations of copper, silver and gold

coinage, size allowing.

As Walter Breen notes in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*:

"The variety's existence depends on a quirk of timing... Obverses dated 1866 reached the San Francisco branch before the end of 1865; but the new reverses with Motto were not to follow until May 1866."

Thus San Francisco Mint officials went ahead with coinage of 1866 half dollars using a leftover 1865-S reverse die. This same scenario occurred on gold half eagles, eagles and double eagles, with the Motto dies arriving well into 1866 at the San Francisco Mint, thus No Motto rarities also exist for those denominations. ■

PCGS# 6315. NGC ID: 24JH.

NGC Census: just 2; with a lone MS-67 finer.

Est. \$70,000-\$90,000



1872-S *Liberty Seated Half Dollar. WB-2. Rarity-3+. Small Wide S. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC*

Finest Certified 1872-S Liberty Seated Half Dollar

The Eliasberg-Byers-Gardner Specimen



Lot 40. 1872-S Liberty Seated Half Dollar. WB-2. Rarity-3+. Small Wide S. MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC.

Offered is a phenomenal rarity — expertly preserved, breathtakingly beautiful and with a provenance that includes some of the most important collections of Liberty Seated half dollars to cross the auction block in recent decades. Both sides offer appealing satin luster. The reverse is nearly brilliant and the obverse has a dusting of iridescent golden-russet and mauve-gray patina. The strike is full and the surfaces are just right at the premium Gem grade level. This exquisite coin will please even the most discerning numismatist.

Our praise for this coin began when we first offered it as part of the Eliasberg Collection, the cataloging for which included: "Simply marvelous. Quite possibly the finest known 1872-S half dollar of any variety."

When the coin returned to us (Stack's) in October 2006 as part of the George "Buddy" Byers Collection, our enthusiasm was undiminished: "An extraordinary coin which is certainly one of the finest Seated Half Dollars *of any date in existence*." As the single finest example known to PCGS and NGC, we are clearly not the only numismatic firm to hold this coin in high regard.

The San Francisco Mint struck 580,000 half dollars in 1872 and most entered domestic circulation with little fanfare. What

few Mint State coins have survived did so largely as a matter of chance, there being essentially no numismatic interest in mintmarked coinage at the time. Four die marriages were used for this issue, featuring four obverse and three reverse dies. WB-1 and WB-2 are easily distinguished by the style and placement of the mintmark, the S used for WB-3 and WB-4 being of the Medium-Small style and positioned much lower and to the right. In the WB-2 marriage, offered here, the Small Wide S reverse is paired with an obverse that features numerous spindly cracks around the periphery.

This is one of the most important and desirable Liberty Seated half dollars we have ever had the privilege of presenting at auction, and it is sure to find its way into another world-class collection. ■

PCGS# 6335. NGC ID: 24K9.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

Provenance: From our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, April 1997, lot 2021; our (Stack's) sale of the George "Buddy" Byers Collection, October 2006, lot 1243; Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, June 2014, lot 30515.

Est. \$27,000-\$35,000



1897 Barber Half Dollar. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC

Gorgeous Cameo Proof 1897 Half Dollar



Lot 41. 1897 Barber Half Dollar. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

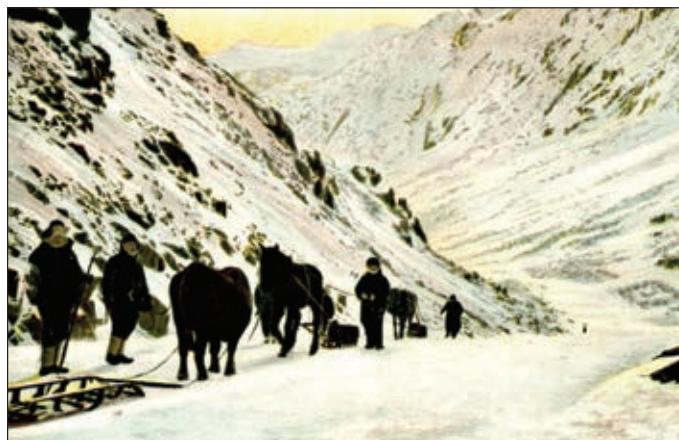
This gorgeous Gem Deep Cameo Proof will be ideal for the finest specimen type or date set. Brilliant surfaces support strong contrast between satiny devices and deeply reflective fields. Fully struck, expertly preserved and a delight to behold. This premium quality example is worthy of a strong bid. The 1897 vies with the 1896 and 1898 as the best produced early Proof Barber half dollar, but survivors with the degree of

cameo contrast evident here are very scarce, especially at and above the Gem grade level. ▲

PCGS# 96544. NGC ID: 24NZ.

PCGS Population: 11; 25 finer in this category (Proof-68 Deep Cameo finest).

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000



In August 1896 gold had been discovered in the Klondike region of the Yukon in northwestern Canada close by the border with Alaska. By 1897 America's newest Gold Rush was underway.





1899-S Barber Half Dollar. MS-68 (PCGS). CAC

Finest Known 1899-S Barber Half Dollar



Lot 42. 1899-S Barber Half Dollar. MS-68 (PCGS). CAC.

This exquisite and virtually pristine Barber half dollar should be seen to be fully appreciated. Silky smooth surfaces display a blend of lovely pearl gray, rose, pale russet and olive-gold patina. The strike is full throughout. This remarkable Superb Gem would be a standout in even the finest cabinet.

Produced from 1892 through 1915, Barber half dollars are among the more challenging series in U.S. numismatics to collect in the finest Mint State grades. None can rightly be called common above the MS-65 level, and apart from the first year, 1892, all are very scarce even in that grade. With a mintage of 1,686,411 pieces, the 1899-S is one of the scarcer Barber halves overall, and this includes both circulated and Mint State coins. The present example is the sole highest graded survivor known to PCGS and NGC, and it is undoubtedly the finest known 1899-S half dollar. PCGS has certified just 13 Barber

half dollars of all issues at and above the MS-68 level (the finest is a lone MS-68+ recorded for the 1905). A fabulous piece that would do equally well in an advanced Barber half dollar collection or an ultra-quality type set. ■

PCGS# 6485. NGC ID: 24M8.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no examples of this issue graded higher than MS-67 at NGC.

Provenance: From Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 1999, lot 6784; Heritage's Long Beach Signature Sale of June 2004, lot 6090; Heritage's sale of the Belle Glade Collection, August 2006, lot 5262; Heritage's sale of the Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II, October 2014, lot 98552.

Est. \$35,000-\$40,000



1950-D Franklin Half Dollar. MS-66+ FBL (PCGS). CAC

Toned Gem 1950-D Franklin Half Dollar None Graded Finer



Lot 43. 1950-D Franklin Half Dollar. MS-66+ FBL (PCGS). CAC.

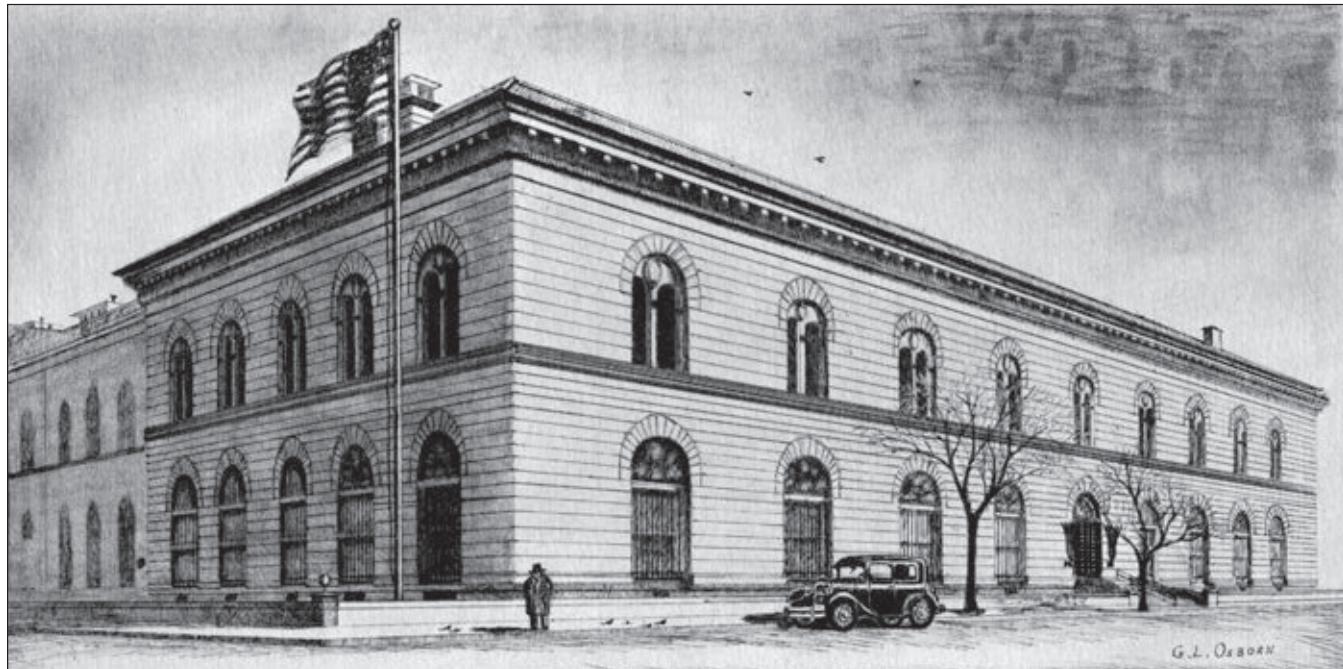
This sharp and lustrous premium Gem offers lovely toning with a patchwork of pearl gray, silver-olive and copper-rose iridescence. The luster, strike and level of surface preservation are all remarkable for a 1950-D Franklin half dollar. Tied for finest certified at PCGS, this coin represents an important

opportunity for specialized collectors. ■

PCGS# 86657. NGC ID: 24SX.

PCGS Population: just 11; none finer.

Est. \$9,500-\$12,500



The Denver Mint began minting coins in 1906 and continues to this day. (George Osborn sketch)



1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar. BB-21, B-1. Rarity-2. Two Leaves. AU-53 (PCGS)

Popular 1795 BB-21 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar



Lot 44. 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar. BB-21, B-1. Rarity-2. Two Leaves. AU-53 (PCGS).

An attractive high grade survivor of the United States Mint's first silver dollar type. Evenly toned in warm golden-gray, both sides retain overall sharp definition from a bold, well centered strike. Traces of luster still cling to the protected areas around many of the devices. This piece is sure to have no difficulty finding its way into an important cabinet.

Popular with numismatists and Americana collectors alike, the Flowing Hair silver dollars of 1794 to 1795 are eagerly sought at all levels of preservation. The first silver dollar type designed and produced by the fledgling United States Mint,

the Flowing Hair coins represented an important step on the nation's road to becoming a dominant economic power. Given the extreme rarity and consequent cost of coins dated 1794, of which fewer than 140 exist across all grades, the 1795 is the obvious choice for most collectors seeking a single coin to represent the Flowing Hair silver dollar. With far more detail remaining than the typically encountered survivor, this scarce AU will certainly appeal to advanced bidders. ■

PCGS# 6853. NGC ID: 24WZ.

Est. \$18,000-\$22,000



1799/8 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15-Star Reverse.
MS-64 (PCGS)

Condition Census 1799/8 15-Star Reverse Silver Dollar Off the Market Since 1938



Lot 45. 1799/8 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. BB-141, B-3. Rarity-3. 15-Star Reverse. MS-64 (PCGS).

This incredible silver dollar is one of the finest known examples of the popular BB-141 die variety. The luster is simply outstanding for a silver dollar of this type, the texture vibrant and satiny over both sides. The strike is no less impressive with uniformly bold borders framing devices that are sharply struck over all but a few isolated features. Indeed, the overall definition is as strong and complete as one could realistically expect in a Draped Bust dollar of any date or variety. Brilliant and highly attractive, this coin would be the centerpiece of a fine early dollar set. Exquisite!

BB-141 is one of the most popular and eagerly sought die marriages among 1799-dated silver dollars, combining as it does an overdate obverse die with a reverse die readily recognizable as having a blundered arc star pattern. On the obverse, the final digit 9 in the date has been punched over an 8, remnants of the underdigit quite bold and readily evident even without the aid of a loupe. The reverse exhibits 15 stars above the eagle as opposed to the normal 13, although the additional two stars can be difficult to discern for the uninitiated. They protrude from the first and final clouds, which were enlarged by the engraver to cover most of the extra stars when he realized his blunder. BB-141 is not a major rarity in an absolute sense — it is actually a fairly plentiful die marriage by 1799 dollar standards — but in MS-64, as here, the variety is an important condition rarity. In fact, the finest examples of this die pair extant have been certified MS-64+ and MS-64 by the major certification services, as follows:

1 - **NGC MS-64+**. Ex Colonel E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman and Burdette G. Johnson, doing business as St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman, acquired for \$35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II, November 2013, lot 33507.

2 - **PCGS MS-64**. Purchased from Times Square Stamp and Coin in 1938 for \$75 by an anonymous New York collector, and off the market since that time.

The present example.

3 - **PCGS MS-64**. Ex Heritage's Denver, CO Signature and Platinum Night Auction of August 2006, lot 5302; private Midwest collection.

4 - **PCGS MS-64**. Ex our (Stack's) Public Auction Sale of June 1990, lot 400; our Chicago ANA Rarities Night Auction of August 2011, lot 7398; our Baltimore Rarities Night Auction of March 2012, lot 4115; our Philadelphia ANA Rarities Night Auction of August 2012, lot 11483.

A bit about Times Square Stamp and Coin: Little has been recorded concerning this New York City company. In brief, it was operated by Gustave Moerz from at least the late 1930s through the 1950s. An Associated Press news account of May 1949 tells that a customer attempted to enter the company, found the door locked and heard the screams of a pet parrot, "Lorchen" who said "Let me out! Goodbye, goodbye!" The customer summoned the building superintendent who found the owner bound in a chair by tape. Moerz told police that two men had broken into the shop, taped him up, and had stolen \$664 from a safe and \$100 from his pockets. In 1938 our company (Stack's) in the same city was five years old.

This near Gem is of the finest and most important Draped Bust silver dollars that we have offered in recent years and is sure to see spirited bidding as a highlight of this Rarities Auction.

PCGS# 6883. NGC ID: 24X8.

PCGS Population: 3; 0 finer.

Provenance: Purchased from Times Square Stamp and Coin in 1938 for \$75 by an anonymous New York collector, and off the market since that time.

Est. \$90,000-\$120,000



1802/1 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. BB-232, B-4. Rarity-4. Narrow Date. MS-63 (NGC)

Important Choice Mint State 1802/1 Silver Dollar Rarity

Bowers' CC#1 for the BB-232 Die Marriage



Lot 46. 1802/1 Draped Bust Silver Dollar. BB-232, B-4. Rarity-4. Narrow Date. MS-63 (NGC).

This beautiful Choice Mint State example ranks as the finest known 1802/1 BB-232 silver dollar. Lustrous surfaces exhibit a delightful satin finish and subtle semi-reflective tendencies. The strike is expertly centered within fully denticulated borders, and the devices are boldly to sharply defined in virtually all areas. This gorgeous condition rarity would serve as a centerpiece in the finest early dollar cabinet.

The significance of this coin among 1802/1 silver dollars of the BB-232 variety was recognized as early as its offering in our (Stack's) sale of December 1984 as lot 1254, our description stating: "Wholly prooflike, it almost has the appearance of a Restrike....*An incredible specimen and certainly one of the finest extant.*" Since that time no other example has come to light to challenge this coin's standing as the finest known survivor of the BB-232 dies. (The 2013 reference *The Encyclopedia of*

United States Silver Dollars: 1794-1804 by Q. David Bowers mistakenly lists two different examples of this variety in MS-63; plate matching confirms that they are the same coin, the example offered here.) A highlight of the impressive Cardinal Collection offerings in this sale, and a coin that will certainly elicit strong bids from early dollar specialists.

PCGS# 40092. NGC ID: 24XC.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the 1802/1 overdate): 1; 1 finer (MS-64, a BB-233 Wide Date example).

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from our (Stack's) Public Auction Sale of December 1984, lot 1254; Heritage's sale of the Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars, April 2008, lot 2080.

Est. \$30,000-\$50,000





1859-O *Liberty Seated Silver Dollar. MS-64 (PCGS)*

Choice Mint State 1859-O Dollar



Lot 47. 1859-O Liberty Seated Silver Dollar. MS-64 (PCGS).

This exceptionally well preserved No Motto Liberty Seated dollar would make an impressive addition to a high quality type set. Satiny luster blankets both sides and the surfaces are overall smooth and lightly toned in pale silver iridescence. Wisps of warmer olive-gold patina enhance the lower left reverse border. Sharply, if not fully struck throughout, and attractive in all regards.

Thanks to the emergence of examples of each issue in the Treasury Department silver dollar releases of the early to mid-1960s, the 1859-O and 1860-O are the two most plentiful

No Motto Liberty Seated dollars in Mint State. The 1859-O is considerably scarcer than the 1860-O. Since virtually all that emerged from Treasury Department holdings are heavily abraded, both issues remain scarce to rare above the MS-62 level. Indeed, this lovely near-Gem ranks among the finest 1859-O dollars known to PCGS. ▲

PCGS# 6947. NGC ID: 24YY.

PCGS Population: 27; 3 finer through MS-65.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,500



The French Opera House or *Théâtre de l'Opéra* opened in New Orleans in 1859, not far from the New Orleans Mint. (Painting by Marie Adrian Persac)



1871 *Liberty Seated Silver Dollar*. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC

Exquisite Gem Mint State 1871 Silver Dollar

Rare in this Grade



Lot 48. 1871 Liberty Seated Silver Dollar. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

This beautiful example offers exceptionally well preserved surfaces for a Liberty Seated dollar of any issue. Vivid reddish-gold and orange-apricot iridescence can be seen on both sides, a bit bolder on the obverse. Sharply struck throughout. The overall pristine appearance readily lives up to the coveted Gem Mint State grade.

The 1871 and 1872 are the only two issues in the Liberty Seated silver dollar series with mintages in excess of one million coins. Although produced in slightly fewer numbers,

the 1871 is the most frequently encountered silver dollar of the Motto design type in today's market. With MS-63 the highest grade that most collectors can realistically hope to obtain in an 1871 silver dollar, this Condition Census MS-65 is a significant rarity that would do justice to the finest type or date set. ■

PCGS# 6966. NGC ID: 24ZG.

PCGS Population: 6; with a lone MS-67 finer.

Est. \$42,500-\$50,000



1878 Morgan Silver Dollar. 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878. MS-65+ DMPL (PCGS)



1885-CC Morgan Silver Dollar. MS-66 DMPL (PCGS). OGH

Exceptional DMPL 1878 7 Tailfeathers Dollar



Lot 49. 1878 Morgan Silver Dollar. 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878. MS-65+ DMPL (PCGS).

This is the finest DMPL example of the 1878 7TF, Reverse of 1878 silver dollar known to PCGS. Both sides are brilliant apart from the lightest golden iridescence lining the upper obverse and lower reverse borders. Fully struck devices are satiny in texture, especially on the obverse, while the fields are remarkably reflective. The surfaces are appealing and solidly graded at the premium Gem level. Writing in the timeless reference *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller states:

"The 1878 7-tail feather [Reverse of 1878] dollar is not rare in prooflike condition. However, prooflikes of this date are not

generally attractive. The luster is subdued, bagmarks are heavy, and there is usually little contrast between field and devices. Most prooflikes are brilliant rather than cameo."

This exceptionally well preserved survivor also offers uncommon field-to-device contrast for the issue, especially on the obverse. Seemingly earmarked for inclusion in the finest collection of DMPL Morgan dollars. ▲

PCGS# 97075. NGC ID: 253K.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer in this category.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000

Lovely Gem DMPL 1885-CC Morgan Dollar



Lot 50. 1885-CC Morgan Silver Dollar. MS-66 DMPL (PCGS). OGH.

A lovely example of this popular low mintage Carson City Mint Morgan dollar. Bright, brilliant surfaces combine satiny devices with nicely mirrored fields, resulting in pleasing cameo contrast. Both sides are fully struck with exceptionally smooth features as expected at the premium Gem grade level. One of just 228,000 pieces produced, and certainly among the

finest and most visually appealing survivors available to today's collectors. Exquisite! ■

PCGS# 97161. NGC ID: 254S.

PCGS Population: 41; 7 finer in this category (MS-67 DMPL finest).

Est. \$9,000-\$12,000



1889-CC Morgan Silver Dollar. MS-61 (NGC)

Desirable Mint State 1889-CC Silver Dollar



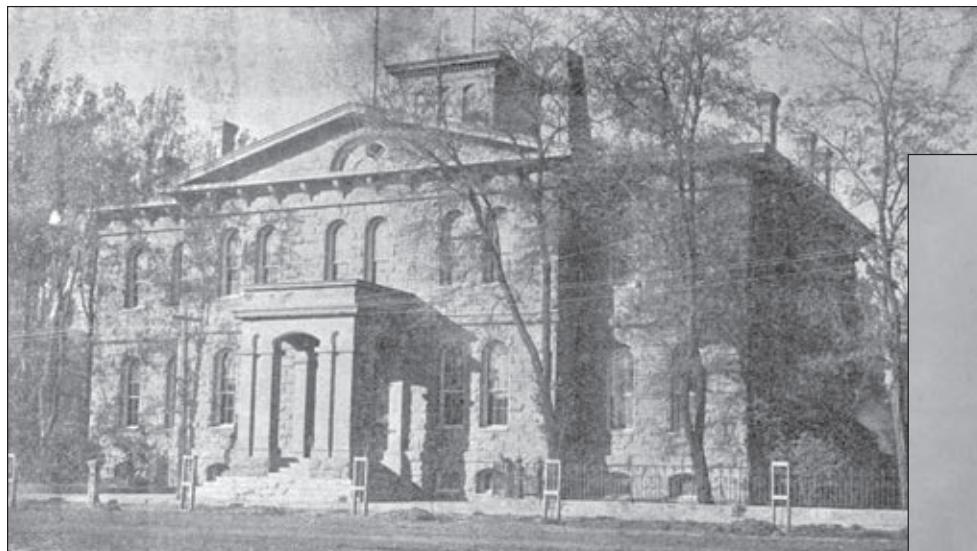
Lot 51. 1889-CC Morgan Silver Dollar. MS-61 (NGC).

A handsomely original Mint State survivor of this popular key date Morgan dollar issue from the fabled Carson City Mint. A dense, frothy luster blankets the surfaces, remaining largely pearlescent gray save for faint teal and amber notions at the peripheries. Nicely struck for the issue, leaving the hair above Liberty's ear just a few strands short of perfection. The fields are remarkably smooth and untroubled for the assigned grade, adorned with evidence of die clashing (as made) around

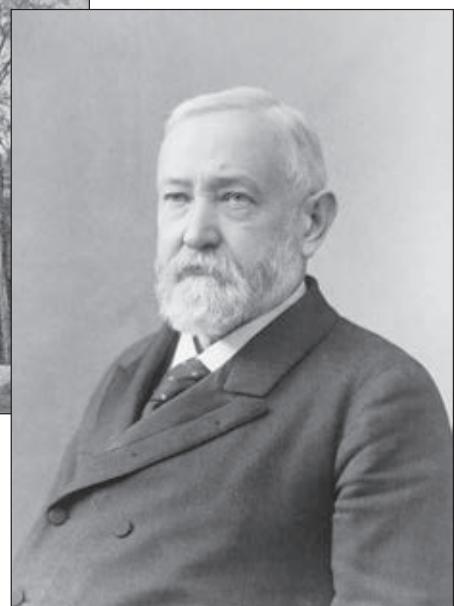
most of the central elements. An attractive and fully satisfying Mint State representative of this Morgan silver dollar rarity. The 1889-CC ranks as one the most elusive Morgan dollar issues, and certainly the rarest Morgan dollar issue struck at the Carson City Mint. This premium quality MS-61 is certainly deserving of a strong bid. ■

PCGS# 7190. NGC ID: 2559.

Est. \$23,000-\$27,000



On March 4, 1889, Republican Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States, good news for the Carson City Mint, which had ceased coinage under his predecessor Democrat Grover Cleveland's administration. Later in the year, the Carson City Mint is again allocated funds to produce coins and began doing so in October.





1875 Trade Dollar. Type I/II. MS-66 (PCGS)

Gem Mint State 1875 Trade Dollar

Second Finest Graded by PCGS



Lot 52. 1875 Trade Dollar. Type I/II. MS-66 (PCGS).

This handsome premium Gem is largely brilliant save for a faint golden hue. The strike is uniformly bold, with a particular sharpness to the eagle's feathers on the reverse that challenges even the most well executed Proofs. A serpentine die crack links the right obverse stars. Two different reverse hubs were used to produce 1875 and 1876 trade dollars. The Type I Reverse has a berry beneath the eagle's left talon (viewer's right); Type II, represented here, has no berry beneath the eagle's talon. The discovery of these two varieties is attributed to Elliot Landau, who published his findings in 1953. PCGS

has certified just a few dozen Mint State 1875 trade dollars of both types, mostly in the MS-62 to MS-64 grade range. Gem-quality pieces are extremely rare with just six coins graded by PCGS above the MS-64 level. The presently offered example is the second finest certified by PCGS and would serve with distinction in the finest type or date set. ■

PCGS# 7037. NGC ID: 2534.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer in MS-68.

Est. \$27,000-\$32,000



1855-O Gold Dollar. Type II. MS-63 (PCGS)

Rare Choice Mint State 1855-O Gold Dollar

Superior Quality and Eye Appeal



(2x photo)

Lot 53. 1855-O Gold Dollar. Type II. MS-63 (PCGS).

This exceptional condition rarity from the most popular New Orleans Mint displays satin luster mingled with attractive patina over appealing smooth surfaces. The clash marks that are so common to Type II gold dollars as a class are not present here, a remarkable situation. Boldly, if not sharply struck within crisp borders, this is certainly one of the most appealing examples of the issue that we have ever offered.

Eagerly sought by advanced collectors, the 1855-O is not only the final New Orleans Mint gold dollar, but it is also the only one of the short-lived Type II design. The reported

mintage is 55,000 pieces, and of the 400 or 500 coins believed extant, well worn and/or impaired pieces are very much the norm. There are fewer than 75 Mint State coins known, perhaps fewer than 50. The Choice MS-63 example offered here ranks among the finest in this highly select group. A lovely and important coin that will appeal to mintmark collectors and Southern gold specialists alike. ▲ ■

PCGS# 7535. NGC ID: 25C7.

PCGS Population: 8; 5 finer (all MS-64).

Est. \$25,000-\$30,000



1886 Gold Dollar. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS)

Beautiful Gem Proof Deep Cameo 1886 Gold Dollar



(2x photo)

Lot 54. 1886 Gold Dollar. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS).

The warmly toned devices contrast with deep mirrored fields on both sides of this beautiful Gem. The surfaces are very attractive and reveal a pleasant “orange peel” texture in some regions. After years of limited mintages, the quantity of Proof gold dollars exploded in 1884 and remained above the 1,000-coin mark for the final years of the series, in the case of the 1886, 1,016 pieces. The increased production was not due to numismatic demand but from orders by jewelers who

were not able to obtain circulation strikes. Proofs were an easy alternative and were mostly used for bracelets, necklaces and the like. The present superb 1886 should attract wide attention. ■

PCGS# 97636. NGC ID: 25EW.

PCGS Population: 4; one finer in this category (Proof-67 Deep Cameo).

Est. \$13,000-\$15,000



On October 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. (Painting by Edward Moran)



1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars. BD-2. Rarity-4.
MS-61 (PCGS). CAC—Gold Label. OGH

Incredible Mint State 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle

Coveted CAC Gold Label



(2x photo)

Lot 55. 1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars. BD-2. Rarity-4. MS-61 (PCGS). CAC—Gold Label. OGH.

The 1796 quarter eagles without obverse stars were the first coins of this denomination struck at the U.S. Mint and are extremely rare in Mint State. The offered coin is of exceptional quality with great eye appeal for the grade. In fact, it has been awarded the *gold CAC sticker* for its quality, a prize reserved for coins that appear to be conservatively graded or even undergraded.

The surfaces are a rich copper-gold with greenish accents in the fields and recesses. While there are minor handling marks, the fields retain a degree of reflectivity. This is most notable on the reverse where the complex devices protected the fields, while the open obverse fields had very little protection. Reasonably sharp in terms of strike, the curls of Liberty and all the tiny star centers and lettering are fairly well struck. Trace softness is noted at the center of the reverse, common to this variety, where the eagle's upper breast and neck are not full. This area is precisely opposite Liberty's ear on the obverse, and it required the most gold during the striking process. This coin represents a later die state of the obverse, with thin die cracks down from the center of the letter L in LIBERTY into the cap, another from the right side of the E of that word to the curl of hair that wraps backward up to the cap. No adjustment marks or handling marks of any great consequence are seen and the visual appeal is remarkable for the type.

The 1796 No Stars Capped Bust Right quarter eagle is one of the rarest type coins of all federal issues. The mintage is believed to be 963 pieces, of which perhaps 100 to 130 coins are known today. Of this group, perhaps 12 to 15 pieces qualify as Mint State, most in the MS-60 to 62 grade range. Quarter eagle coinage began in 1796 with this style, the obverse depicting a small cameo with Liberty's bust facing right wearing a cap, the word LIBERTY above in small letters and the date tucked in below the truncation of the bust. No stars were added to the obverse, the open field leaving a coin

prone to marks and rapid wear through circulation. Later in 1796 stars were added to the obverse design, and this style of the Capped Bust Right quarter eagle continued through 1807.

The first delivery of No Stars quarter eagles took place on September 21, 1796, and consisted of 66 pieces, almost certainly the BD-1 variety of which just four coins are known today. The reverse die soon broke, suspending coinage until a new die could be prepared. The next and final delivery of 1796 occurred on December 8 of that year and comprised 897 coins, and these were certainly of the No Stars BD-2 variety, offered here. Both the BD-1 and BD-2 1796 quarter eagles were struck with the same obverse die, with the earliest die state seen used for the BD-1 issue. The 1796 With Stars obverse BD-3 variety is believed to have been delivered on January 14, 1797, and consisted of 432 pieces. These numbers seem to fit well with most estimates of survivors provided by numismatic scholars, and considerable research by Harry W. Bass, Jr. and John Dannreuther confirms this die emission sequence and the associated mintage figures.

While certainly among the 10 finest known of this important one-year type, the offered No Stars quarter eagle might rank even higher if all the high grade examples could be gathered together and examined by experts. What is clear is that this is a very high end coin for the grade assigned, and would be a welcome addition to the most advanced numismatic cabinet. One of the highlights of the Cardinal Collection offerings in this sale, and a coin of exceptional beauty, quality and rarity.

PCGS# 7645. NGC ID: 25F2.

PCGS Population: just 3; 4 finer through MS-65.

Provenance: From the Cardinal Collection Educational Foundation. Earlier from Heritage's Denver ANA Auction, August 2006, lot 5417; our sale of the Werner Family Collection of 1796 Coinage, August 2012, lot 11174.

Est. \$275,000-\$325,000



1806/4 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-4+. Stars 8x5. VF-30 (PCGS)

Appealing 1806/4 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 56. 1806/4 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-4+. Stars 8x5. VF-30 (PCGS).

The offered 1806/4 quarter eagle is a handsome Choice VF with flashy olive-gold surfaces. All major design elements are boldly defined and both sides are quite appealing for an early U.S. Mint gold coin that saw this extensive circulation. The two known die marriages of the 1806 Capped Bust Right quarter eagle are easily distinguished by the overdate feature and the arrangement of the stars around the obverse border. The 1806/4, Stars 8x5 BD-1 variety offered here is the more readily obtainable of the two, although in an absolute sense

it is rare as a pre-1834 quarter eagle with only 1,136 pieces produced. No more than 100 coins from these dies are believed extant in all grades, perhaps as few as 75, and many sales come and go without including an example. At the middle reaches of the numismatic grading scale, this pleasing survivor is sure to appeal to advanced type collectors and early gold specialists.

PCGS# 7654. NGC ID: 25FA.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000



1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4.
AU-55 (NGC)

Classic 1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle Rarity

One-Year Design Type



(2x photo)

Lot 57. 1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC).

Offered is a simply outstanding example of this classic one-year type in the early U.S. gold series. Evenly toned in olive-gold, both sides exhibit an overall smooth, satiny texture. The strike is sharp for this issue, especially over the focal points in and around the centers. The eye appeal is strong at the assigned grade level. An impressive piece that will appeal to advanced type collectors and early gold specialists.

One of the most eagerly sought issues among classic United States Mint gold coins, the 1808 is the only quarter eagle of the Capped Bust Left design. This type is credited to Assistant Engraver John Reich, whose “signature” is evident as a tiny notch on the outermost point of star 13 on the obverse. The Mint first used Reich’s design in 1807 on the half dollar and half eagle, those being the most popular silver and gold denominations with contemporary bullion depositors. The quarter eagle, however, was not nearly as popular, and comparatively few examples were struck from the denomination’s introduction in 1796 until 1834. In fact, the 1808 proved to be the final quarter eagle delivery from the

Mint until 1821, in which year the Capped Head Left motif replaced Reich’s Capped Bust Left design.

The mintage of the 1808 quarter eagle was only 2,710 pieces, and attrition through melting was high, as was the case with all pre-1834 U.S. gold coins. According to John W. Dannreuther (*Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties: A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*), only 125 to 150 examples are extant in all grades. Such a limited population in no way meets the demand for attractive, high grade 1808 quarter eagles, and examples such as that offered here rarely remain on the market for long. Indeed, we anticipate strong competition for this significant rarity, and urge interested parties to prepare to bid strongly.

PCGS# 45515. NGC ID: 25FD.

Provenance: Property of a lady. Purchased from a collector in the 1960s, this coin resided in a safe deposit box for half a century until it was recently graded and consigned to this auction.

Est. \$65,000-\$75,000



1848-C *Liberty Quarter Eagle*. MS-62 (NGC)

Incredible Mint State 1848-C Quarter Eagle Among the Finest Known



(2x photo)

Lot 58. 1848-C Liberty Quarter Eagle. MS-62 (NGC).

This is a beautiful, lustrous example of a condition rarity from the branch mint in Charlotte, North Carolina. Both sides are satiny with pronounced semi-reflective characteristics evident. Delightful olive-gold and deep orange toning adds to the strong eye appeal. Sharply struck in virtually all areas, notable for a Charlotte Mint gold coin. This exceptionally attractive and well preserved example ranks among the finest 1848-C quarter eagles available to today's collectors.

Produced to the extent of 16,788 pieces, the 1848-C is scarce in all grades and is among the more underrated Southern gold rarities in Mint State. Writing in the 2008 edition of the classic reference *Gold Coins of the Charlotte Mint: 1838-1861*, Douglas Winter accounts for only 200 to 250 survivors in all grades, the vast majority of which are VF or EF. There are

likely no more than 10 to 12 Mint State coins known if we assume the usual percentage of resubmissions included in the population data published by PCGS and NGC. Such a paltry estimate confirms the 1848-C as one of the rarest Charlotte Mint quarter eagles in high grades, ranking ahead of such other issues as the 1849-C, 1850-C, 1854-C and 1860-C, all of which have significantly lower mintages. The offered coin is tied for finest certified and represents an important bidding opportunity for Southern gold specialists and other advanced collectors. ■ ▲

PCGS# 7750. NGC ID: 25HB.

NGC Census: 6; 0 finer. The corresponding PCGS population is only 2/0.

Est. \$7,500-\$10,000



The Charlotte Mint. (George Osborn sketch)



1868 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS)

Gem Proof 1868 Quarter Eagle

Unsurpassed Quality for this Rare Issue



(2x photo)

Lot 59. 1868 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS).

This exquisite Gem ranks among the finest known survivors of an exceedingly rare Proof quarter eagle issue. Medium gold surfaces display a tinge of light orange. Both sides feature pronounced cameo contrast between the fields and devices. Fully struck with overall smooth, pristine surfaces that possess simply outstanding eye appeal.

The Proof 1868 quarter eagle entered the annals of U.S. numismatics as a rare issue with only 25 pieces produced. Its rarity has been enhanced over time by the release of unsold examples into circulation and the loss of other specimens that had been acquired by collectors. It is generally accepted

that no more than 20 examples are extant in all grades, with Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2008) providing an even more aggressive estimate of just 12 to 15 survivors. As the highest graded specimen listed at PCGS, and one of only two examples certified as Proof-65 Cameo by PCGS and NGC combined, this exceedingly rare Gem would serve as a centerpiece in the finest cabinet. ■

PCGS# 87894. NGC ID: 287N.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. There are no Deep/Ultra Cameo examples known to either PCGS or NGC.

Est. \$33,500-\$40,000



1898 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC

Remarkable Gem Proof 1898 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 60. 1898 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-66 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC.

Lovely medium-gold patina dominates this regal Gem, accented by olive and amber. Fully bold and bright, with richly frosted devices on both sides. The fields are glassy and deep, exhibiting the delicate "orange peel" texture that Proof gold specialists find so appealing. Of the 165 Proof quarter eagles struck in 1898, probably not many more than 100 remain today, nearly all of which are in grades far below the present coin. This piece is high on the list of those certified by PCGS.

The CAC sticker adds appeal. An important opportunity for an astute collector. ■

PCGS# 97924. NGC ID: 288M.

PCGS Population: 5; 8 finer through in this category (Proof-68 Deep Cameo finest).

Est. \$22,500-\$25,000



"Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at the top of the hill which they captured, Battle of San Juan" July 1898. (Library of Congress. Photograph by William Dinwiddie)



1901 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC)



1902 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-64 (PCGS)

Choice Proof 1901 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 61. 1901 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-64 Cameo (NGC).

This delightful specimen is sure to elicit strong bids from Proof type and date collectors alike. The strike is full and the satiny devices contrast nicely with the deeply reflective fields. Warm medium patina can be seen on both sides. The surfaces are very appealing at the Choice grade level. This attractive coin certainly deserves serious consideration among advanced bidders.

PCGS# 87927. NGC ID: 288R.

NGC Census: 22; 18 finer in this category (Proof-68 Cameo finest).

Est. \$7,000-\$10,000

Choice Proof 1902 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 62. 1902 Liberty Quarter Eagle. Proof-64 (PCGS).

Attractive bright yellow gold fields retain full reflectivity, while the devices are semi reflective. Only 192 Proof quarter eagles were struck in 1902, some of which have been lost or spent through the years. Here is a particularly fortunate survivor, solidly in the Choice category and approaching Gem

status. With strong eye appeal and pleasing surface quality, this gorgeous specimen would fit nicely into an advanced numismatic holding.

PCGS# 7928. NGC ID: 288S.

Est. \$7,000-\$10,000



1855 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. MS-64+ (PCGS). CAC



1878 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. MS-64 (PCGS). OGH—First Generation

Condition Rarity 1855 Three-Dollar Gold



(2x photo)

Lot 63. 1855 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. MS-64+ (PCGS). CAC.

Azure and ivory at the centers changes to rich honey-gold at the borders on both sides of this exquisite Choice Mint State coin. Pleasingly rendered for the type, with a dense, frosty luster blanketing the devices. The fields have a thinner silken complexion that truly animates under a light source. The 1855 ranks among the more readily obtainable three-dollar gold issues in an absolute sense, making it a popular coin for type purposes. It is still much rarer than the 1854 in Mint State, to

say nothing of the 1874 and 1878, and at the threshold of full Gem quality the beautiful example offered here is far superior to the typically offered survivor. Condition Census, in fact, and worthy of a strong bid.

PCGS# 7972. NGC ID: 25M6.

PCGS Population: just 2; with a further two finer (both MS-65).

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000

Delightful Choice Mint State 1878 \$3 Gold



(2x photo)

Lot 64. 1878 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. MS-64 (PCGS). OGH—First Generation.

This very attractive \$3 gold piece displays tinges of pinkish-rose iridescence over dominant medium orange patina. The surfaces are lustrous and very appealing for the assigned grade.

At 82,304 pieces the mintage of the 1878 is the second highest in the three-dollar gold series after the 1854. Except for this and the similarly aberrant 1874 (41,800 pieces struck), the highest mintage three-dollar gold issue from the later years of this series is the 1887 — with just 6,000 circulation strikes produced. Rather than seeing active commercial use, most 1878 three-dollar pieces remained in the Mint and

were eventually melted. However, enough were paid out to banks that the 1878 now ranks as the most plentiful issue of its denomination in all grades. The term “plentiful” is relative, however, for the three-dollar gold piece as a type is scarce in an absolute sense, very scarce in lower Mint State grades, and rare at and above the Choice level. This premium quality example would make a fine addition to a high grade type set.

PCGS# 8000. NGC ID: 25MZ.

Est. \$3,000-\$5,000



1806 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-6. Rarity-2. Round-Top 6, Stars 7x6.
AU-55 (NGC)

Popular 1806 Half Eagle Round-Top 6



(2x photo)

Lot 65. 1806 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-6. Rarity-2. Round-Top 6, Stars 7x6. AU-55 (NGC).

This appealing early half eagle displays bright surfaces that retain ample evidence of satin to semi-reflective finish. The devices are boldly, if not sharply defined in virtually all areas. This lovely Choice AU would fit nicely into any high grade collection. BD-6 is unique among the six known die marriages of the 1806 issue with a rounded top to the digit 6 in the date and the obverse stars arranged seven left, six right. This is the most plentiful variety in the entire Capped Bust Right half

eagle series of 1795 to 1807, and it is the quintessential type candidate for collectors seeking the Heraldic Eagle reverse design. When we consider that fewer than 1% of all pre-1834 U.S. Mint gold coins produced have survived, the importance of the bidding opportunity represented here become obvious. ▲

PCGS# 8089. NGC ID: 25P6.

Est. \$7,500-\$12,500



On November 15, 1806, Zebulon Pike first sees the mountain that will later be named Pike's Peak in his honor. Later a not so realistic depiction of Pike's Peak will be used as a motif on gold coins struck in Denver, Colorado, by private minters Clark, Gruber & Co.



1807 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-4+. MS-64 (NGC)

Lustrous Mint State 1807 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 66. 1807 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-4+. MS-64 (NGC).

This lovely near-Gem will appeal to advanced early gold specialists and high quality type collectors alike. Soft satin luster enhances dominant orange-gold patina. Both sides also reveal highlights of pinkish-rose iridescence. The strike is suitably bold for this challenging early U.S. Mint type, with the peripheral features particularly well defined. Exceptionally attractive and worthy of a solid bid.

The 1807 Capped Bust Right eagle is found in two principal types featuring either small stars or large stars on the reverse, produced in six separate die pairings. All known examples of BD-4 show signs of die lapping on the obverse to remove defects. However, the obverse die experienced an

as-yet unknown terminal injury compelling it to be retired after producing between 5,000 and 7,500 half eagles, or approximately one-fifth of the total number coined. Today, fewer than 100 examples are known, with most found in the higher circulated grades. NGC has certified only one full Gem Mint State specimen guaranteeing that this gorgeous MS-64 half eagle will attract considerable attention from specialists and advanced type collectors.

PCGS# 8092. NGC ID: 25P8.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the issue): 10; with a lone MS-65 finer.

Est. \$17,500-\$25,000



1810 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-2. Large Date, Large 5. AU-58 (NGC)

Bold Choice AU 1810 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 67. 1810 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-2. Large Date, Large 5. AU-58 (NGC).

A handsome, boldly defined example that will appeal to advanced gold type collectors and early half eagle enthusiasts alike. Evenly toned in bold olive and orange-gold patina, both sides also display sharp to full striking detail in virtually all areas. The texture is satiny and there are flickers of original luster still very much in evidence. The four known die marriages of the 1810 half eagle are so distinct as to each warrant a separate variety listing in *A Guide Book of United States Coins*. For each variety the distinguishing diagnostics are the sizes of

the digits in the obverse date and the reverse denomination. BD-4, offered here, is the Large Date, Large 5 variety, the most plentiful in today's market. With ample definition and a nice appearance, the present example would be just right for a type set to illustrate the Capped Bust Left half eagle type of 1807 to 1812.

PCGS# 8108. NGC ID: 25PG.

Est. \$7,500-\$12,500



1848 *Half Eagles*. MS-63+ (PCGS). CAC



1859-C *Liberty Half Eagle*. MS-61 (NGC)

Condition Census 1848 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 68. 1848 Half Eagles. MS-63+ (PCGS). CAC.

This exceptional coin offers the finest technical quality and strongest eye appeal of any 1848 half eagle that we have handled in recent memory. Sharply struck in virtually all areas, both sides also display fully intact, satiny mint luster and handsome pale gold and rose toning. In Mint State the 1848 is very rare, underrated, and all but unobtainable above MS-63.

At the upper reaches of the assigned grade level, this lovely piece deserves a strong bid commensurate with its standing as a Condition Census example of the issue. ▲

PCGS# 8236. NGC ID: 25TS.

PCGS Population: 1; with one MS-64 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000

Mint State 1859-C Half Eagle An Underrated Rarity



(2x photo)

Lot 69. 1859-C Liberty Half Eagle. MS-61 (NGC).

This is an important Mint State example of a scarce and challenging Charlotte Mint issue. The satiny surfaces display even deep gold patina on both sides. The obverse is boldly defined, as is much of the reverse, although the latter side displays the typical areas of softness on the eagle. All known 1859-C half eagles were struck from a poorly prepared and/or improperly handled reverse die, thereby explaining the quality of strike on the eagle. With so few Mint State examples known to the major certification services, this important condition rarity will certainly appeal to advanced Southern gold specialists.

Produced to the extent of 31,847 pieces, a respectable total by Charlotte Mint half eagle standards, the 1859-C is nonetheless scarce in all grades. It is actually rarer than the 1857-C and 1858-C in worn condition, both of which have similar original mintages; the 1859-C is particularly underrated in Mint State compared to those two dates. Similar in high grade rarity to the lower mintage 1861-C (6,879 pieces produced), this 1859-C represents a significant find in Mint State for the astute bidder.

PCGS# 8281. NGC ID: 25VC.

NGC Census: 8; 2 finer (MS-62 finest at this service).

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000



1908-D Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS)

Fabulous Gem 1908-D Indian Half Eagle

The Norweb Specimen



(2x photo)

Lot 70. 1908-D Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).

This exceptionally well preserved 1908-D half eagle would do justice to the finest collection of 20th century gold. Both sides are smartly impressed with bold to sharp definition throughout the design. Beautiful vivid orange-gold surfaces support satin to softly frosted luster. The 1908-D is very scarce even in properly graded MS-64, and this Gem coin additionally offers an impressive pedigree along with outstanding quality and eye appeal!

This piece was obtained directly from the Denver Mint by Albert Fairchild Holden in 1908. At the time the number of numismatists interested in branch mint gold coins of denominations above \$2.50 could be counted on the fingers of both hands, perhaps just one hand. Holden, who made his fortune in mining, owned a hotel and also the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, was a Renaissance Man in his time. Young Emery May Holden, his daughter, soon acquired an interest in numismatics, working at his side attributing coins such as colonial pieces to the 1875 Crosby reference. After her father's passing when she was a teenager, Emery May went on to be a numismatic connoisseur for decades afterwards, eventually holding an American Numismatic Association membership for over 70 years! We had a very close relationship with her and her husband, Ambassador R. Henry Norweb, and also their heirs.

The Denver Mint's initial contribution to the Indian half eagle series amounted to 148,000 pieces. While the 1908 delivery from the Philadelphia Mint was saved in significant

numbers as a first year issue, the 1908-D was overlooked with the result that it is far scarcer in all Mint State grades. While a few small hoards of Uncirculated 1908-D half eagles have surfaced over the years, virtually none of them contained any coins that would grade finer than MS-63 by today's standards. The only exception is the Virgil Brand hoard, which included a small number of examples grading MS-64 or finer. Acquired directly from the Denver Mint in 1908, however, the Norweb specimen offered here was obviously not part of the Brand hoard. Also once part of the impressive collection of notable 20th century gold collector Jim O'Neal, this Condition Census Gem is one of the finest and most exciting 1908-D half eagles in existence. We anticipate that strong bidding will be required to compete for this exquisite piece. ■

PCGS# 8511. NGC ID: 28DE.

PCGS Population: 10; with a lone MS-67 finer.

Provenance: Ex Albert Fairchild Holden, acquired directly from the Denver Mint in 1908; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Norweb Collection, Part I, October 1987, lot 975; our (American Numismatic Rarities') Robert Michael Prescott Collection sale, January 2006, lot 1038; our (American Numismatic Rarities') New York Connoisseur's Collection sale, March 2006, lot 1643; Heritage's sale of the Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians, January 2011, lot 5134; HarborView Collection.

Est. \$33,000-\$40,000



1908-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC

Lustrous Gem 1908-S Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 71. 1908-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). CAC.

Offered is an absolutely stunning Gem from the eagerly sought first year of the Indian half eagle series. The vibrant satin to softly frosted luster for which most 1908-S fives are known is readily evident here, mingled with lovely orange-gold patina. The strike is full and the surfaces are exceptionally well preserved.

Produced to the extent of just 82,000 pieces, the 1908-S is one of the most popular Indian half eagles with 20th century

gold specialists. Certain of the survivors trace their pedigree to a group once owned by Virgil Brand, although this particular piece is not specifically identified as such. The overall aspect is very attractive, the CAC sticker adds desirability, and the result is a coin that should attract a great deal of attention. ■

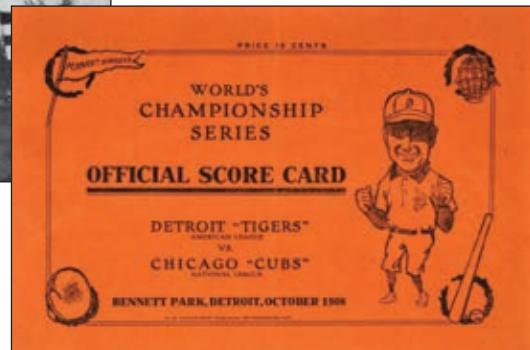
PCGS# 8512. NGC ID: 28DG.

Provenance: Ex Harbor View Collection.

Est. \$22,000-\$30,000



In 1908 the Chicago Cubs won the World Series, the last championship that team has won up to the present day.





1909-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS)

Choice Mint State 1909-S Half Eagle

Exceptional Quality



(2x photo)

Lot 72. 1909-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).

A superior Choice example of one of the leading rarities in the Indian half eagle series of 1908 to 1929. Vividly toned in handsome reddish-gold patina, both sides are also highly lustrous with an exceptional satin finish. The strike is very sharp. The 1909-S is an underrated condition rarity, with the vast majority of survivors grading no finer than MS-63. Opportunities to acquire high grade examples such as the

present MS-64 come along infrequently, so bid accordingly if you wish to take this coin home. ■

PCGS# 8516. NGC ID: 25ZL.

PCGS Population: 14; 7 finer through MS-67.

Provenance: Ex HarborView Collection.**Est. \$22,000-\$30,000**

Near Gem 1910-D Indian Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 73. 1910-D Indian Half Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS). CAC.

This delightful piece displays warm orange-gold patina and pleasing satin luster. It is boldly to sharply struck throughout, with exceptional quality and eye appeal. Similar in high grade rarity to the equally underrated 1908-D, the 1910-D is an issue for which Choice and Gem coins are in the minority

among survivors. At the MS-64 level it is a rarity in relation to the demand for it. ■

PCGS# 8518. NGC ID: 28DL.

Provenance: Ex HarborView Collection.**Est. \$8,500-\$10,000**



1913-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS)

Important Gem 1913-S Indian Half Eagle

Second Finest at PCGS



(2x photo)

Lot 74. 1913-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).

The 1913-S Indian half eagle issue is all but unobtainable at and above the present grade level. The offered coin has lovely surfaces toned in a delightful blend of light rose and pale gold patina. The strike is truly exceptional for the issue, the overall definition sharp and the all-important S mintmark fully defined and clear. (On many 1913-S half eagles the mintmark is shapeless and virtually indistinct.) The surfaces are remarkably well preserved with a smooth appearance that is nearly pristine. Ideal for inclusion in the finest Indian half eagle set, this Gem should be seen to be fully appreciated. The present example ranks alongside the Dr. Thaine B. Price-Jim O'Neal specimen in MS-66 as one of the two finest-certified

1913-S half eagles known to PCGS. An incredible piece that is sure to please even the most discerning collector. ■

PCGS# 8526. NGC ID: 25ZP.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-66).

Provenance: Ex Superior's ANA National Money Show Auction of March 2000, lot 928; our (Bowers and Merena's) Rarities Sale of August 2001, lot 397; Heritage's FUN Signature Sale of January 2002, lot 8207; Heritage's FUN US Coin Auction of January 2010, lot 2200; Harbor View Collection.

Est. \$120,000-\$130,000



1916-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-64 (NGC)



1879-S Liberty Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS)

Very Scarce Choice Uncirculated 1916-S Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 75. 1916-S Indian Half Eagle. MS-64 (NGC).

This handsome piece offers superior technical quality and strong eye appeal for this challenging half eagle issue. Toned in dominant olive-orange, both sides also reveal intermingled powder blue highlights. The luster is bright and satiny, and the strike is overall sharp and well above average for a San Francisco Mint issue of this type. This is one of several significant Indian

half eagle condition rarities offered in our Rarities Auction, and sure to fetch a strong price when it crosses the auction block. ■

PCGS# 8532. NGC ID: 28DY.

Est. \$8,500-\$12,000

Choice Mint State 1879-S \$10 Just One Finer at PCGS



(2x photo)

Lot 76. 1879-S Liberty Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS).

A vividly toned example of a challenging Liberty eagle issue. Satiny surfaces exhibit light orange-gold patina with iridescent overtones of pink and rose toward the borders. The strike is razor sharp throughout, and both the technical quality and eye appeal are far superior to the typical 1879-S

encountered in today's market. Condition Census in Choice Uncirculated, this important coin will attract many bids. ▲

PCGS# 8686. NGC ID: 265R.

PCGS Population: 5; with a lone MS-65 finer.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,500



1907 Indian Eagle. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. MS-65 (PCGS)

Famous 1907 Wire Rim Indian Eagle Rarity

Beautiful Gem Mint State Quality



(2x photo)

Lot 77. 1907 Indian Eagle. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. MS-65 (PCGS).

This exquisite Gem 1907 Indian eagle offers vibrant, satiny, yellow gold surfaces. The strike is bold to sharp throughout and the eye appeal is strong at the assigned grade level.

As part of President Theodore Roosevelt's "pet crime" to improve American coinage, he commissioned Augustus Saint-Gaudens to help with his plans, starting with the two largest denominations. For the eagle, Saint-Gaudens elected to use the head of a woman wearing a Native American war bonnet taken from one of his original concepts for the double eagle. The design was first struck in August 1907 with a thin razor-like rim along the edge of the coin. In addition to the diagnostic wire rim, swirling raised die polish lines are clearly visible in the obverse and reverse fields, a feature that is particular to this issue.

Noted researcher Roger Burdette recently found that, according to Mint records, 542 examples were struck, and not the 500-piece figure that is often quoted for the issue. The initial production run of 500 coins took place in late August to early September 1907, followed by a subsequent delivery of 42 coins struck between September and December of the same year. Seventy of these coins were later melted during the First World War as undistributed, leaving a net mintage of 472 piece — small by any standard. The coins proved to be in high

demand from the outset and were distributed to dignitaries or sold. Like their larger High Relief double eagle cousins, the high relief of the design and wire rim (or "fin" in Mint terminology) were seen as impediments for stacking, and also led to problems with the coining equipment. Changes were made to eliminate the wire rim, which led to the exceptionally rare Rolled Rim variety, then finally the final lower relief version as modified by Chief Engraver Charles Barber. The last rendition also had the periods removed from the reverse.

The Wire Rim Indian eagle stands as the closest example to Saint-Gaudens' vision for this denomination, and it is extremely popular with art aficionados as well as numismatists. Q. David Bowers notes that there was a fairly high survival rate with some 400 or so examples known in all grades, including a couple dozen circulated pieces, some of which show signs of mishandling. The current example offers strong technical quality and splendid eye appeal, as evidenced by the PCGS Gem Mint State grade. A beautiful example of this classic issue that will delight its new owner for many years to come. ■

PCGS# 8850. NGC ID: 268B.

Provenance: Ex Harbor View Collection.

Est. \$65,000-\$70,000



1908-D Indian Eagle. No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS)



1910-S Indian Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS)

Choice Mint State 1908-D No Motto Eagle

Scarce and Underrated in this Grade



Lot 78. 1908-D Indian Eagle. No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS).

Offered is a fabulous example of this underrated Indian eagle rarity. The strike is overall sharp, especially on the reverse, and both sides display beautiful rose-orange color. The surfaces are exceptionally smooth and softly frosted in texture.

The 1908-D is unique in that the mintmark is positioned above the olive branch on the reverse. For later issues the mintmark was moved to immediately below the olive branch.

Ranking 14th in overall rarity among the 32 issues in this series, the 1908-D No Motto is among the scarcer Indian eagles in Mint State. This lovely coin is sure to attract attention among gold specialists. ■

PCGS# 8854. NGC ID: 28GH.

Provenance: Ex HarborView Collection.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000

Scarce and Desirable Mint State 1910-S Eagle



Lot 79. 1910-S Indian Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).

Beautiful surfaces are exceptionally smooth for this challenging San Francisco Mint issue. The strike is sharp to full throughout. Both sides offer bountiful, softly frosted mint luster and gorgeous rose-gold patina. This lovely eagle is sure to find its way into an advanced Indian eagle collection. No more than 600 Uncirculated 1910-S eagles are believed extant (per Jeff Ambio, *A Handbook of 20th Century United States Gold Coins: 1907-1933*, by David W. Akers, 2008 revision), and the

vast majority are confined to the MS-60 to MS-63 grade range. With very few Gems in MS-65 and MS-66 known, this exquisite MS-64 — very scarce in its own right — represents an important find for discerning bidders. ■

PCGS# 8867. NGC ID: 268D.

PCGS Population: 27; 5 finer (MS-66 finest).

Provenance: Ex HarborView Collection.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1912-S Indian Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS)

Remarkable Gem 1912-S Eagle



Lot 80. 1912-S Indian Eagle. MS-65 (PCGS).

This is one of the most significant 20th century gold coins offered in this sale, a beautiful Gem with vivid orange-gold patina. Both sides display bountiful luster with a softly frosted texture. The surfaces are exceptionally smooth and the strike is razor sharp, distinguishing this coin from the typical Mint State 1912-S Indian eagle. It is thought that only 400 or so coins exist in Uncirculated grades, the vast majority of which

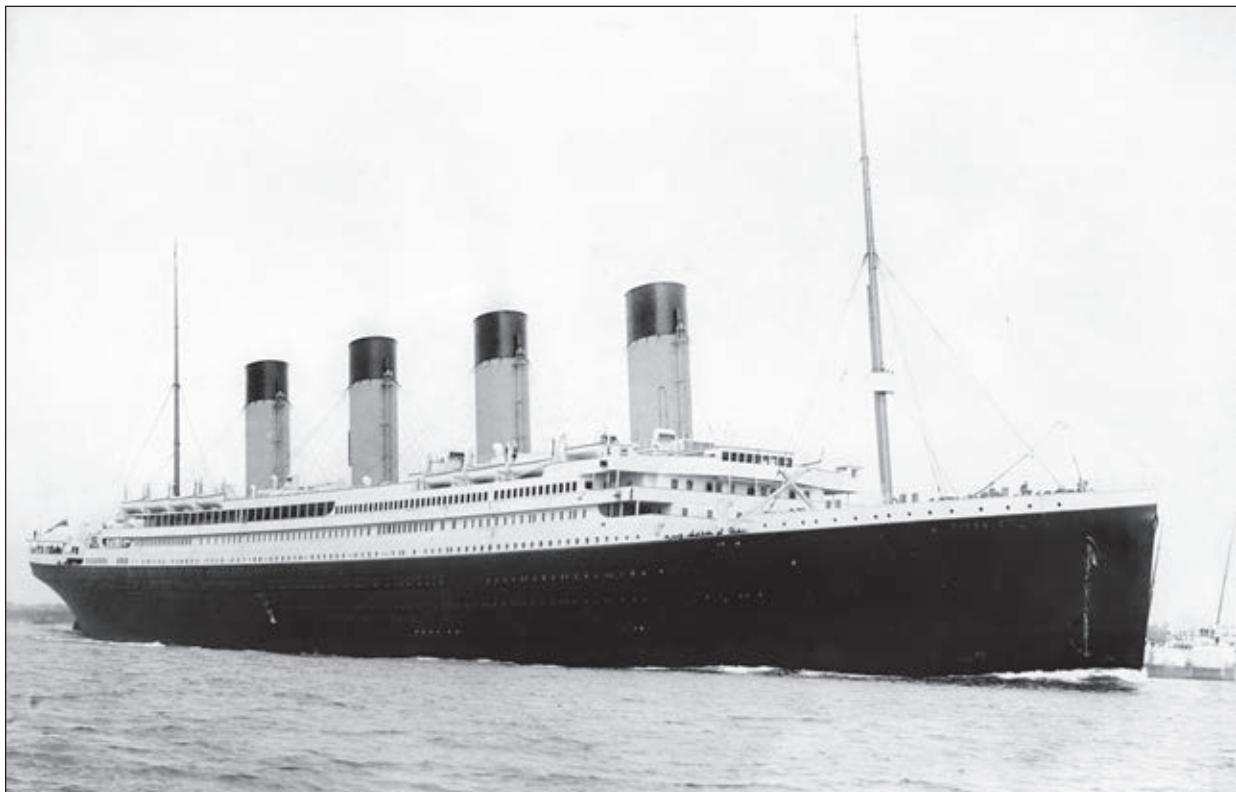
are far below this example in quality. In fact, even an MS-64 coin would be a find. The present Gem will cause a great deal of excitement as it crosses the auction block in October. ■

PCGS# 8872. NGC ID: 28GX.

PCGS Population: 10; with two finer through MS-66.

Provenance: Ex HarborView Collection.

Est. \$35,000-\$40,000



The *RMS Titanic* leaves on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on April 10, 1912, only to sink in the North Atlantic Ocean five days later after colliding with an iceberg. The sinking resulted in the loss of more than 1,500 passengers and crew.



1854-S Liberty Double Eagle. Large Date. AU-50 (NGC)



1854-S Liberty Double Eagle. AU-53 (NGC)

Rare 1854 Large Date Double Eagle



Lot 81. 1854-S Liberty Double Eagle. Large Date. AU-50 (NGC).

The offered coin is a boldly defined, visually appealing example of an often overlooked rarity among Type I Liberty double eagles. Evenly toned in light olive-gold, both sides retain razor sharp to full striking detail over most devices. Faint remnants of satiny mint luster are discernible in isolated areas. A very nice coin at the AU grade level.

Writing in *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*, Q. David Bowers provides the diagnostics for distinguishing this variety of the 1854 double eagle from its more plentiful Small Date counterpart: “1854 Four-digit Large Date logotype: Date in larger numerals than the standard (Small Date) logotype of this year. Date with 18 farthest apart (but still quite close); 854 spaced about equally; top interior of 8 slightly smaller than

bottom interior. Upright of 1 thin; upright of 4 thick. Italic style 5.” The author further states, “The 1854 Large Date is by [far] the rarest Philadelphia Mint double eagle minted up to this point in time,” and that it is, “Rare in Mint State.” Douglas Winter and Adam Crum (*An Insider’s Guide to Collecting Type I Double Eagles*, 2002) estimate that only 10% of 1854 double eagles extant are of this variety. Here is an important opportunity and specialists should take note, as examples are infrequently offered at auction, especially in finer circulated grades. ■

PCGS# 98911. NGC ID: 268S.

Est. \$7,500-\$10,000

Historic 1854-S Liberty Twenty



Lot 82. 1854-S Liberty Double Eagle. AU-53 (NGC).

This is an important and attractive example of the San Francisco Mint’s first double eagle issue. Retaining ample satin luster, both sides are also boldly toned in warm gold and more vivid pinkish-rose hues. The overall definition is pleasingly

sharp for the assigned grade, and the eye appeal is superior for an issue that is seldom offered above the EF grade level.

PCGS# 8913. NGC ID: 268U.

Est. \$7,500-\$12,500



1857-S *Liberty Double Eagle*. Variety-20A. Spiked Shield. MS-63 DMPL (PCGS)

Popular 1857-S \$20 from the S.S. *Central America* Treasure



Lot 83. 1857-S Liberty Double Eagle. Variety-20A. Spiked Shield. MS-63 DMPL (PCGS).

Housed in a special PCGS gold label S.S. *Central America* holder. This is an exceptional example of the popular 1857-S Liberty double eagle, one of a small number of S.S. *Central America* examples certified with a Deep Mirror Prooflike finish by PCGS. The fields are reflective and the devices are slightly more satiny, providing modest cameo contrast. Fully struck and displaying wisps of vivid reddish-rose iridescence over bold orange-gold patina. A gorgeous example of this historic issue that will certainly elicit strong bids from a wide variety of collectors.

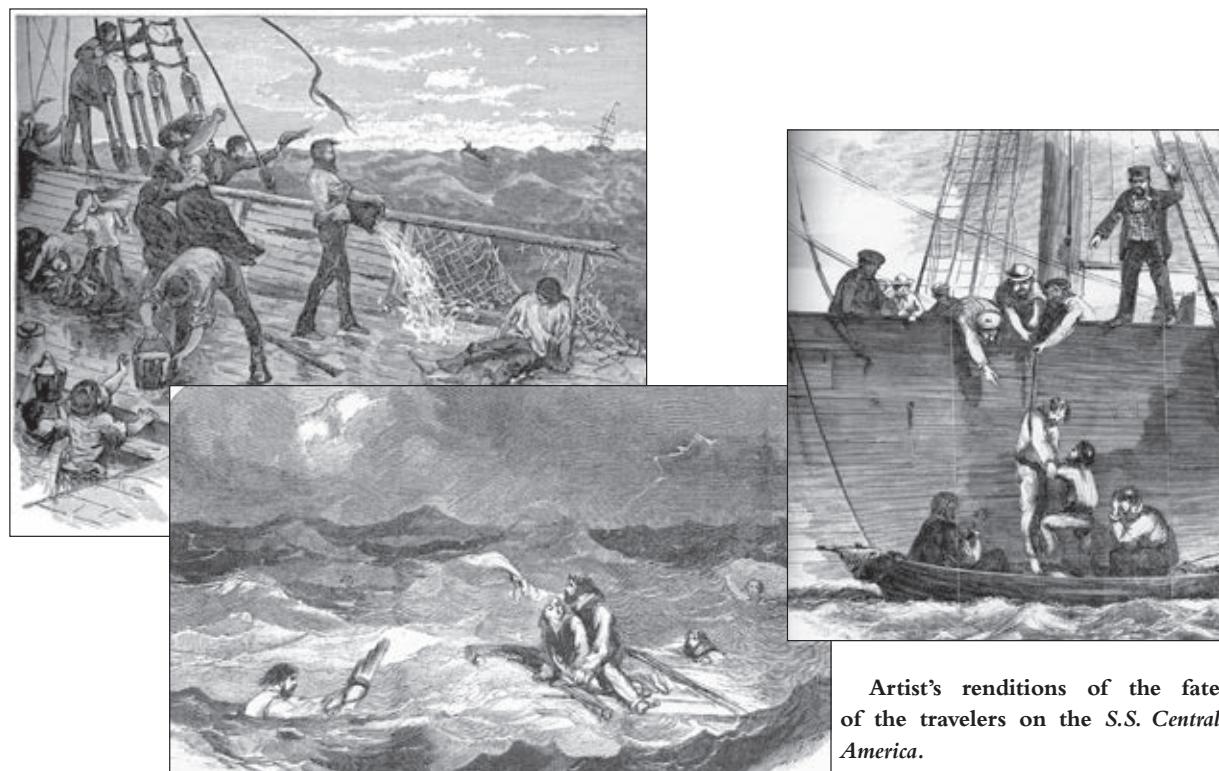
Thanks to the discovery and salvage of the S.S. *Central America* treasure, the 1857-S has become the quintessential type coin in the No Motto Liberty double eagle series of 1850 to 1866. With the saga of the S.S. *Central America*'s final

voyage and the romance of the California Gold Rush era now also widely disseminated through the famous "Ship of Gold" exhibit, admirers of the 1857-S double eagle now include treasure hunters, history lovers and even art enthusiasts. We are delighted to be able to present this high grade, high quality example in our Rarities Auction. Here, indeed, is an exciting opportunity!

This lot includes the original presentation case and box as issued by the California Gold Marketing Group, albeit without the Certificate of Authenticity. *The case and box are available to the winning bidder upon request to Stack's Bowers Galleries after the close of the auction.* ■

PCGS# 70000. NGC ID: 2696.

Est. \$75,000-\$85,000





1862 *Liberty Double Eagle*. AU-53 (NGC)

Rarely Offered 1862 Double Eagle



Lot 84. 1862 Liberty Double Eagle. AU-53 (NGC).

The 1862 is a leading rarity among Type I double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint and is highly elusive, even in lower grades. Warm medium gold patina supports intermingled rose-gold highlights that are most pronounced in the center of the reverse. The detail is bold to sharp in virtually all areas with plenty of vibrant satin luster remaining. The fields are slightly reflective when viewed at direct light angles. Superior quality and eye appeal for the issue.

By 1862 double eagles were no longer seen in circulation in the East and Midwest, and examples produced could only be

obtained at a premium. Only 92,133 circulation strikes were made this year as compared to 2,976,453 in 1861. It is likely that no more than 200 or so coins are extant in all grades, the vast majority VF or EF with AU coins, as here, rare and seldom encountered. Given the even greater rarity of Mint State survivors, this attractive AU-53 represents a particularly important bidding opportunity for advanced double eagle collectors.

PCGS# 8937. NGC ID: 269M.

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



On September 17, 1862, Union forces defeated Confederate troops at the Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest day in U.S. history (with over 22,000 casualties). (Painting by Thure de Thulstrup)



1864 Liberty Double Eagle. AU-55 (NGC)



1872-CC Liberty Double Eagle. EF-45 (NGC)

Choice AU 1864 Double Eagle



Lot 85. 1864 Liberty Double Eagle. AU-55 (NGC).

A scarce and challenging Civil War era double eagle offered here at a high level of preservation. Warmly and evenly toned in bold orange-gold, both sides retain plenty of original luster in a lively satin texture. Most design elements are sharp, if not full. As with the 1862 and 1865, examples of which are also being offered in this sale, the 1864 ranks among the rarer Type I double eagles from the Philadelphia Mint. Although 204,235 pieces were produced for commercial use, attrition

through exportation and melting were high, and we would be surprised if more than 450 or 500 coins have survived in all grades. Finer than the typically offered VF or EF example, this Choice AU would serve with distinction in a higher quality double eagle set.

PCGS# 8941. NGC ID: 269S.

Est. \$5,000-\$10,000

Desirable 1872-CC Double Eagle



Lot 86. 1872-CC Liberty Double Eagle. EF-45 (NGC).

This impressive double eagle is boldly defined for the grade. Both sides are warmly and evenly toned in honey-orange patina. The surfaces are very appealing despite having seen light commercial use, and there are traces of original luster in the protected areas around the peripheral devices.

The 1872-CC is the earliest Carson Mint double eagle that is considered obtainable by a large number of specialists. Even so, survivors from a mintage of just 29,650 pieces (or 26,900, as reported in some numismatic references) are scarce in worn

condition and exceedingly rare in Mint State. VF is the typical level of preservation among extant examples, of which Q. David Bowers provides an estimate of 250 to 350 coins in all circulated grades. Considerable diligence is often required to locate an attractive EF or AU example. Here is an important bidding opportunity that is sure to attract astute collectors. ■

PCGS# 8964. NGC ID: 26AE.

Est. \$6,500-\$10,000



1877-CC Liberty Double Eagle. AU-53 (NGC)



1889-S Liberty Double Eagle. MS-65 (NGC)

Attractive 1877-CC Double Eagle



Lot 87. 1877-CC Liberty Double Eagle. AU-53 (NGC).

This sharp AU coin is a very attractive example of the first year of the Type III design. Among all Carson City double eagles, this is among the 10 rarest. Evenly toned in lovely olive-orange patina, both sides are crisply defined in virtually all areas. Considerable luster remains, as one should expect at

the AU grade level, and the overall quality is superior for an issue that is typically offered no finer than EF. This AU-53 represents a particularly important bidding opportunity. ■

PCGS# 8983. NGC ID: 26AZ.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,500

Condition Rarity 1889-S Double Eagle



Lot 88. 1889-S Liberty Double Eagle. MS-65 (NGC).

This remarkably well preserved and attractive Gem belongs in the finest double eagle collection. Both sides are medium gold, expertly struck and very lustrous. The surfaces are exceptional and they clearly establish this coin as something special among survivors of both the issue and the type. We anticipate keen interest in this exquisite 1889-S twenty among gold specialists.

As with most San Francisco Mint double eagles produced since the facility's opening in 1854, the 1889-S had a generous mintage. Some 774,700 pieces were struck, and the issue has long numbered among the more readily obtainable Type III double eagles in circulated grades. Prior to the 1960s, however, the 1889-S was virtually unknown in Mint State. Only a few of the more significant numismatic collections that came

to market beginning in the 1930s included a Mint State 1889-S double eagle, while others such as Roach, Flanagan, Baldenhofer and Melish had circulated pieces. Beginning in the 1960s, some Mint State examples were repatriated from overseas holdings, enough that the 1889-S can now be had with relative ease in grades up to and including MS-63. However, as a large-size coin struck in a soft coinage metal, the 1889-S remains rare with smooth, carefully preserved surfaces, as here. Indeed, the present example is a condition rarity of the highest order that would satisfy even the most discerning buyer.

PCGS# 9012. NGC ID: 26BW.

NGC Census: 8; none are finer at this service.

Est. \$10,000-\$15,000



MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-63 (NGC)

Lovely Choice Mint State High Relief Double Eagle



Lot 89. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-63 (NGC).

This is a beautiful Mint State example of the classic High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle of 1907. Fully impressed with razor sharp devices, both sides also display bright satiny surfaces. The MCMVII High Relief double eagle is an exceedingly popular type with a wide variety of collectors, and at all levels of preservation. This delightful Choice example is sure to find its way into an advanced collection.

The creation of the MCMVII High Relief double eagle began in 1905 when President Theodore Roosevelt contracted America's most famous sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens of Cornish, New Hampshire, to redesign the entirety of American coinage from the cent to the double eagle. Roosevelt felt that current coins were rather insipid in appearance, not at all like the beautiful ancient Greek coins he had observed on view at the Smithsonian Institution. Roosevelt thought art and sculptured relief should be possible for American coins, and arranged for the artist to prepare designs.

In 1905 and 1906 Saint-Gaudens prepared sketches and models, including for the cent, \$10 and \$20. However, he was in failing health, and by the time he passed away on August 3, 1907, his work was unfinished. The cent never went beyond the concept stage, but the Indian Head \$10 and the High Relief \$20 were essentially done, with finishing details provided by Saint-Gaudens' assistant, Henry Hering. All along the way, Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber at the Philadelphia

Mint resisted the intrusion of an outside artist in what he felt was his right to design circulating coinage. Barber said that the high relief design was impractical and could not be used on high production presses. Roosevelt pushed onward, with his correspondence with Saint-Gaudens giving a very interesting insight into politics, art, and lines of command. He countered by saying that if only one coin could be struck per day, that was fine. The end result was somewhat of a compromise: 12,367 examples of the MCMVII High Relief \$20 were carefully struck on a hydraulic press, requiring three blows for each impression. Roosevelt was satisfied, and then Barber revised the design, lowering the relief, dispensing with the Roman numerals, and otherwise changing the artistry. This isolated the MCMVII as the only coin of its type.

Fortunately for numismatists today, the MCMVII was a sensation when examples were first released into circulation in December 1907. Bank tellers and others saved all they could find, and soon they sold at a premium, \$25 and then \$30. Years later, as the passion faded, many were turned in and spent, including in the 1930s when the government called in all gold coins. However, it is likely that somewhat over 6,000 pieces did survive, these constituting examples available to the collecting community today.

PCGS# 8850. NGC ID: 26F2.

Est. \$15,000-\$20,000



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Arabic Numerals. MS-67 (PCGS)

Superb 1907 Arabic Numerals Double Eagle



Lot 90. 1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Arabic Numerals. MS-67 (PCGS).

The exquisite Superb Gem surfaces on this coin will appeal to even the most discerning of 20th century gold specialists. Radiant satin luster accents vivid medium gold patina. The strike is full for the issue, and the coin is virtually pristine. Rare at the assigned grade level, this coin would make an important addition to the finest collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles or a stellar-quality type set.

The 1907 Saint-Gaudens double eagle with regular instead of Roman numerals represents the culmination of a complicated design process. Despite the unquestionable beauty of the MCMVII High Relief pieces (to say nothing of their Ultra High Relief predecessors), the Mint required a simplified design that could be struck adequately with a single stroke of the dies and otherwise meet the needs of mass production for commercial use. The result is the Arabic Numerals type,

Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber's reduction of the low relief model prepared by Henry Hering, Augustus Saint-Gaudens' assistant. Barber's expression of the date in ordinary (or Arabic) numerals followed Hering's model, although the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was still omitted from the design by order of President Theodore Roosevelt, who felt that the use of a deity's name on coinage was akin to blasphemy. It would require action from Congress to include the motto on the Saint-Gaudens double eagle beginning in 1908. The Mint released the first examples of the low relief double eagle to the general public on December 13, 1907, with a total of 361,667 pieces produced by year's end. ▲ ■

PCGS# 9141. NGC ID: 26F5.

PCGS Population: 16; just two finer (both MS-67+).

Est. \$36,000-\$45,000



Original 1859 Silver Proof Set with Case. (PCGS)

Original 1859 Silver Proof Set with Case Complete for the Three-Cent Piece through Dollar

Lot 91. Original 1859 Silver Proof Set with Case. (PCGS).

All coins are individually graded and encapsulated by PCGS, as follows:

1859 Silver Three-Cent Piece. Proof-64 (PCGS).

1859 Liberty Seated Half Dime. Proof-64 (PCGS).

1859 Liberty Seated Dime. Proof-64 (PCGS).

1859 Liberty Seated Quarter. Proof-64 (PCGS).

1859 Liberty Seated Half Dollar. Proof-63 (PCGS).

1859 Liberty Seated Silver Dollar. Proof-64 (PCGS).

All coins are beautifully toned in blended olive-gold and steel gray, the Liberty Seated coinage also reveals more vivid undertones of iridescent gold, pink and/or cobalt blue. This set was stored intact for many years in the same holder, and we are pleased to offer that holder as part of this lot. The holder is actually a black leather case with deep red felt interior, the leading edge of the lid inscribed PROOF SET in gold lettering. The interior of the case has depressions for holding each of the six coins in the set, the hinge-top lid and clasp fully functional. There is minor wear to the interior of the case inside the depressions that once held the quarter, half dollar and silver dollar, and a few scuffs to the leather on top of the case are also noted for accuracy. Otherwise the case is in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition and presents exceptionally well.

This is one of the most exciting and intriguing offerings in this sale. The late 1850s are an important time in the history of both the United States Mint and the numismatic hobby in this country. Coin collecting in the United States experienced its first major upsurge in popularity toward the end of that decade and, in order to take advantage of increased public interest in numismatics, Mint Director James Ross Snowden began the widespread marketing and sale of Proof coinage in 1858. Yearly mintages of Proof coins reached previously unheard of levels, and beginning in 1859 the Mint recorded the number of Proofs struck for the various silver and gold denominations.

According to federal records, the original Proof mintage for each of the six silver denominations current in 1859 is 800 pieces. Despite the increased popularity of numismatics as a hobby at that time, such an output proved to be overly optimistic in light of actual demand. It is likely that no more than 450 of the Proof 1859 silver dollars struck actually sold to contemporary collectors and other interested parties, and the total distribution for the smaller silver denominations was certainly far less. The Mint disposed of the unsold examples

by placing them into circulation. The original mintage figures, therefore, are a poor indicator of the actual rarity of survivors in today's market, and each of the Proof silver issues from 1859 are considerably rarer than an 800-piece production run would suggest.

Most Proof 1859 silver coins were acquired individually, and this is especially true for the silver dollar. Given its large size and impressive appearance, the silver dollar was particularly popular with collectors seeking only a single Proof coin of the date. Even so, the Mint did prepare and distribute a small number of minor and silver coin Proof sets in 1859 (along with an even more limited number of complete Proof sets that also included the gold coins). Writing in the 1989 edition of *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins: 1722-1989*, the author states, "The number of such sets made is unknown as yet, though evidently of the order of 60-70 — perhaps slightly more than 1858, certainly less than 100." Breen further states that most such sets were promptly broken up and, apart from the ex Hesslein offering in a June 1923 auction, all existing sets of which he was aware had been assembled from individual coins in more recent years. Indeed, we know of very few original 1859 Proof sets. The silver coins in Pittman's complete 1859 Proof set from the cent through double eagle (Akers, October 1997, lot 834) constituted an original set, although he acquired the accompanying gold coins individually. The six coins that comprise the present offering are of uniform Choice Proof quality with virtually identical toning and, as such, certainly also represent an original set — one of very few to have survived intact to the present day.

This 1859 Proof set of silver coins seems to represent the way they were distributed, as a group, without minor coins or gold coins. Mint practices varied at the time, and certain cases were made with more denominations. Such encasements were obtained from private manufacturers. Mid-19th century Proof sets in contemporary cases are exceedingly rare. These coins were clearly preserved together in this case for many decades, and they have been newly certified by PCGS expressly for offering in this sale. One of the most significant early U.S. Mint Proof sets that we have ever offered, and we anticipate strong competition among advanced collectors. (Total: 6 coins, 1 case)

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000

The Griggs Collection

A Set for Every Type of Collector

Assembling a Type Set is among the most popular and gratifying approaches to coin collecting, and the fabulous Griggs Collection is an ideal example of this practice. Collecting coins by type can be very individualized, allowing a collector of any budget or interest to assemble a coherent grouping of coins while still experiencing the motivation and satisfaction of reaching an end goal.

A collector may choose to seek out an example of each type of quarter dollar produced in the 19th century. Or perhaps the goal would be to acquire one coin of every denomination struck with the Classic Head or Liberty Seated motif. The possibilities and combinations are endless, and this flexibility contributes to the popularity of Type Set collecting. The undertaking can be tailored to fit the resources and interests of any enthusiast, and selections can be refined through levels of preservation, mint of issue, and availability within a particular series.

Though initially motivated by the investment potential of gold, Dick Griggs sought a more engaging avenue to explore this interest than the monotony of acquiring bullion. Influenced by Norman Stack's 1986 publication *United States Type Coins: An Illustrated History of the Federal Coinage*, and guided by Larry Stack at our 123 West 57th Street store, Mr. Griggs took advantage of the freedom and individual choice that forming a Type Set can offer.

Over the course of three decades, he gathered representatives of each gold issue struck by the United States, including such world-class rarities as the 1796 No Stars quarter eagle and the 1880 Coiled Hair Stella. We at Stack's Bowers Galleries are delighted to continue our relationship with Dick Griggs and his impressive assemblage, an offering that may just inspire a new generation of collectors to undertake Type Sets of their own!



(2x photo)

Lot 92. 1852 Gold Dollar. AU-50 (PCGS).

A handsome, fully original Type I gold dollar awash in a blend of khaki and orange-gold patina.

PCGS# 7517. NGC ID: 25BP.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$200-\$250



(2x photo)

Lot 93. 1852 Gold Dollar. EF-45 (PCGS).

Lovely honey-gold patina adorns both sides of this boldly defined Choice EF.

PCGS# 7517. NGC ID: 25BP.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$200-\$250



1855 Gold Dollar. Type II. MS-64 (PCGS)

Premium Quality 1855 Type II Gold Dollar



(2x photo)

Lot 94. 1855 Gold Dollar. Type II. MS-64 (PCGS).

Offered is an exceptionally attractive example of this challenging, short-lived gold dollar type. Both sides exhibit sharp detail, with even the central design elements boldly defined and fully appreciable. The surfaces are smooth and free of the clash marks that are so common to coins of this type. Vivid olive-orange patina and vibrant satin luster make this a simply gorgeous example.

The Act of February 21, 1853, returned silver coinage to circulation in the East and Midwest by reducing the weight of the half dime, dime, quarter and half dollar. The coins were made subsidiary and were able to circulate freely in those areas for the first time since 1849. Mintage for all denominations from the half dime through the half dollar increased dramatically in 1853, with the Philadelphia Mint in particular churning out huge quantities of these coins.

With silver coins returning to circulation in large numbers, the need for the gold dollar diminished rapidly. Yearly mintages at the Philadelphia Mint tapered off and by 1858 and through the end of the decade that facility was producing fewer than 200,000 examples per year.

In 1854 Chief Engraver James Barton Longacre prepared a new design with an enlarged diameter of 15 millimeters, more convenient than the earlier size. The weight of the denomination remained unchanged, so the coins were slightly thinner. Unfortunately, the design that Longacre

chose, although aesthetically pleasing, was in too high relief for the thinner planchets, and most examples displayed poor definition in and around the centers. The dies often clashed early and frequently during press runs, and many survivors exhibit numerous pronounced clash marks on one or (usually) both sides. The Mint abandoned the new design after only three years of production, and in the third -- 1856 -- only the San Francisco Mint struck examples of this type.

Known in numismatic circles as the Type II gold dollar, mintages were generous only at the Philadelphia Mint in 1854 and 1855. The New Orleans and San Francisco mints achieved only modest deliveries in 1855 and 1856, respectively, while production at both the Charlotte and Dahlonega facilities in 1855 was extremely limited. The 1854 and 1855 Philadelphia Mint issues are the obvious choices for representing this design in a gold type set and, indeed, examples are plentiful in circulated grades and even in lower Mint State grades. In Choice Mint State, as here, the Type II gold dollar is genuinely scarce, and both the 1854 and 1855 are rare any finer. A remarkable example that is sure to please even the most discerning collector.

PCGS# 7532. NGC ID: 25C4.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.**Est. \$8,000-\$12,000**

(2x photo)

Lot 95. 1888 Gold Dollar. MS-64 (PCGS).

This attractive, well struck example is aglow with satiny golden-orange luster. Just 15,501 circulation strikes were struck in this, the penultimate year in the classic gold dollar series. The 1888 is among the more popular dates of this

denomination for high grade type purposes.

PCGS# 7589. NGC ID: 25DT.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.**Est. \$700-\$900**



1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars. BD-2. Rarity-4. EF-40 (PCGS). OGH

Famous 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle Rarity

An Important One-Year Type



(2x photo)

Lot 96. 1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars. BD-2. Rarity-4. EF-40 (PCGS). OGH.

This handsome example of a classic early gold rarity displays subtle rose-orange highlights on otherwise olive-gold surfaces. The overall detail is pleasingly bold for a lightly circulated 1796 No Stars quarter eagle, and we note significant sharpness to the more protected elements of the design such as Liberty's inner hair tresses on the obverse and much of the eagle's plumage on the reverse. Traces of original satin luster can be seen under a light. A highly desirable coin, and a remarkable opportunity to acquire an example of this important and eagerly sought one-year type from the inaugural year of the quarter eagle series.

The Mint used one obverse and two reverse dies to deliver just 963 No Stars quarter eagles in 1796. BD-2, represented by two coins in the present auction, is by far the more frequently encountered of the two varieties in today's market. In fact, John Dannreuther (2006) estimates a mintage of 897 pieces from this die marriage, which represents 93% of the total delivery for the issue. The reverse of this variety is readily recognizable by looking at the arrows in the eagle's right talon, which do not extend beyond the letter N in UNITED. The coin offered

here illustrates the middle die state of BD-2, the lowermost curls on Liberty's portrait slightly weak due to relapping of the die, yet still intact, and a wavy die crack from the obverse border at 9 o'clock curving up into the field. In this die state the reverse exhibits a small lump die break at the upper tip of the eagle's left wing.

In an absolute sense, and the present sale notwithstanding, the 1796 BD-2 quarter eagle is a very scarce coin with no more than 150 survivors in all grades. Given the strong demand for the issue and the fact that many are already in tightly held collections, the 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is very rare from a market availability standpoint. The lovely coin presented here combines solid technical quality with strong eye appeal at the EF grade level. Certain to see spirited bidding at auction, and destined for inclusion in another important collection.

PCGS# 7645. NGC ID: 25F2.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection. Earlier from our (Stack's) 65th Anniversary Sale, December 2000, lot 1372.

Est. \$70,000-\$90,000



1807 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-3.
MS-62 (PCGS). Secure Holder

Exquisite Mint State 1807 Quarter Eagle

The Eliasberg-Griggs Specimen



(2x photo)

Lot 97. 1807 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-3. MS-62 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

This lovely early quarter eagle offers premium technical quality and strong eye appeal suggestive of a Choice Mint State grade. Overall smooth with vibrant satin luster, both sides display lovely orange-gold patina. Well defined for this issue, and conservatively graded in our professional opinion, this captivating early gold rarity is worthy of a strong bid.

The 1807 is the final date in the Capped Bust Right quarter eagle series and also the most frequently encountered of the design type in today's market. The Mint used a single die pair to strike 6,812 examples, with the number extant being estimated at just 350 or fewer coins in all grades (per John W. Dannreuther, 2006). This issue represents the final use of a workhorse reverse die, which was earlier used to strike all known 1805 and 1806-dated quarter eagles, as well as all 1807 Draped Bust dimes. There are two known die states of the 1807 quarter eagle, although the vast majority of survivors were struck from a perfect obverse with no cracks. The present example, however, was struck from the late obverse die state with spindly peripheral cracks contiguous to the digits in the date, stars 2 through 6, and the letters in the word LIBERTY.

This die state is so rare that, per Dannreuther, early gold coin variety specialist Harry W. Bass, Jr. may not have had the opportunity to acquire an example. Indeed, the Bass Core Collection specimen is a perfect obverse example.

While the 1807 is the preferred Capped Bust Right quarter eagle for type purposes, the vast majority of collectors must be content with owning a circulated coin. Mint State pieces are in the distinct minority, and examples with the technical quality and eye appeal offered here are particularly rare and enjoy strong demand. One of many important highlights in the impressive Griggs Collection, this delightful early quarter eagle is sure to see spirited bidding at auction.

PCGS# 7656. NGC ID: 25FC.

PCGS Population: 14; 6 finer through MS-65.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection. Earlier ex John H. Clapp, 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; our (Bowers and Ruddy's) sale of the United States Gold Coin Collection (Eliasberg), October 1982, lot 88.

Est. \$35,000-\$45,000



1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4.
EF Details—Plugged (PCGS). Secure Holder

Classic 1808 Quarter Eagle

The Only Issue of the Capped Bust Left Design Type



(2x photo)

Lot 98. 1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4. EF Details—Plugged (PCGS). Secure Holder.

The 1808 quarter eagle is a rare, famous and eagerly sought one-year type in the early U.S. gold coin series, here offered at a more affordable level of preservation. Both sides of this coin are vividly toned with a tinge of pale rose-red on attractive gold surfaces. The devices retain pleasingly bold definition that even extends to the borders, the latter area often problematic with scant denticulation and far less detail to the peripheral devices than evident here. Almost certainly a former jewelry piece, the surfaces are glossy in texture, although the plug referred to on the PCGS insert has been exceptionally well executed at the upper obverse border and is not readily evident on either side of the coin. With much to offer the budget-minded type collector or early gold enthusiast, this boldly defined EF will certainly find many eager buyers in today's market.

The 1808 introduced John Reich's famous Capped Bust motif to the quarter eagle series. Since this turned out to be the Mint's final quarter eagle delivery prior to 1821, the 1808 became a one-year type that has long enjoyed strong collector demand in all grades. The mintage for this design type is a mere 2,710 pieces, and with no more than 150 coins believed extant, every offering of an 1808 quarter eagle represents an important opportunity for collectors seeking to assemble complete type sets of classic U.S. Mint gold coinage. The Griggs specimen, offered here, would make a significant addition to an advanced cabinet.

PCGS# 7660. NGC ID: 25FD.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$20,000-\$30,000



1821 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-5.
AU-58 (PCGS)

Important 1821 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle Rarity



(2x photo)

Lot 99. 1821 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-5. AU-58 (PCGS).

Appealing golden-yellow surfaces reveal undertones of warmer olive-gold. The devices are crisply defined and satiny in virtually all areas. The fields, on the other hand, are reflective, giving this piece a lovely prooflike appearance. A delightful Choice AU example with eye appeal as strong as that of many Mint examples of the type that we have offered over the years.

The 1821 is the first date in the challenging Capped Head Left quarter eagle series of 1821 to 1834. Only 6,448 pieces were produced using a single pair of dies, and survivors are estimated at just 50 to 60 coins in all grades by John W. Dannreuther in the excellent 2006 reference *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties: A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*. The 1821 is elusive, more challenging to locate in today's market than the 1825, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833. Indeed, this is one of very few 1821 quarter eagles that we can recall handling in recent years. It is a highlight of the Griggs Collection, and destined for inclusion in another important gold coin cabinet.

From its introduction in 1796 through the commencement of the Classic Head series in 1834, the quarter eagle was produced in very small quantities, and often with considerable gaps in production. The 1821 is actually the first quarter

eagle struck since 1808, and its motif is a modification of the Capped Bust Left design used in the earlier year. While the Capped Bust Left design is attributed to John Reich, the 1821 modification was likely by Robert Scot after Reich left the employ of the Mint in 1817. Dannreuther does point out, however, that the aging Scot's eyesight was failing by that time, so it is possible that the Mint used an outside contractor to prepare the major punches for the design. Whoever did the work merely reduced the size of Liberty's portrait on the obverse, changed the arrangement of the stars around the periphery on that side, and smoothed out certain elements of the reverse eagle (namely the lower wing feathers). The changes are significant enough, however, to constitute a distinct type, especially on Liberty's portrait. For the advanced gold collector who requires an attractive, high grade example of the Capped Head Left motif, this lovely 1821 represents an important opportunity.

PCGS# 7662. NGC ID: BFW3.

PCGS Population: 2; 12 finer (MS-66+ finest).

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$15,000-\$25,000



1832 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4.
AU Details—Improperly Cleaned (NGC)



1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle. McCloskey-1. MS-62 (PCGS). Secure Holder

Elusive 1832 Quarter Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 100. 1832 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1, the only known dies. Rarity-4. AU Details—Improperly Cleaned (NGC).

A sharply defined example of this scarce and seldom encountered issue in the early quarter eagle series. Overall detail is virtually full, in fact, and there are also faint traces of original luster to suggest that, apart from the stated qualifier, this is a Choice AU coin. Wispy hairlines and a slightly subdued appearance are noted for accuracy, but both sides exhibit rather pleasing color in light, even khaki-gold. As with all pre-1834 quarter eagles, the 1832 represents a significant find at all levels of preservation. The original mintage is a scant 4,400 pieces, there being little call for coins of this denomination among contemporary gold

bullion depositors. With the vast majority of examples struck falling prey to melting, it should come as no surprise to read that most numismatic scholars accept an estimate of just 80 to 100 coins extant in all grades. Here, then, is an important coin that is likely to be of greatest interest to budget minded gold type collectors seeking an example of the challenging Capped Head Left, Reduced Diameter quarter eagle.

PCGS# 7672. NGC ID: BFWB.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$5,000-\$7,000



(2x photo)

Lot 101. 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle. McCloskey-1. MS-62 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

This is a beautiful Mint State example of the extremely popular first-year 1834 Classic Head quarter eagle. Blended deep olive and rich orange-gold patina on both sides is enhanced by a sharp to full strike in virtually all areas. Vibrantly lustrous with a semi-prooflike finish, this piece would make a lovely addition to a high quality type or date set.

The Classic Head quarter eagle made its debut in the aftermath of a weight reduction for the denomination as mandated by the Act of June 28, 1834. Designed by William Kneass, this portrait of Liberty is radically different than any previously used on coins of this denomination. Gone is the soft cap, Liberty's head now displays tight curls held in place with a headband inscribed LIBERTY. The entire portrait is smaller with sharper lines, while on the reverse the ribbon upon which E PLURIBUS UNUM had been inscribed is

now absent to allow the eagle to stand alone as the central device. The Classic Head series would see the largest yearly mintages of quarter eagles since the denomination's debut in 1796, as well as the first mintmarked issues with deliveries from Charlotte, North Carolina; Dahlonega, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana. At 112,234 pieces produced, the mintage of the 1834 Classic Head dwarfs that of all previous quarter eagles, and it vies with the 1836 as the most frequently encountered of this type. Given the popularity of first-year issues among type collectors, the lovely Mint State example offered here as part of the Griggs Collection is certain to be a strong performer in the present sale.

PCGS# 7692. NGC ID: 25FS.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$4,000-\$5,000



1848 *Liberty Quarter Eagle*. CAL. AU-58 (NGC)

Historic 1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle

Our Nation's First Commemorative Coin



(2x photo)

Lot 102. 1848 Liberty Quarter Eagle. CAL. AU-58 (NGC).

Offered is a sharp and inviting example of this classic rarity with a significant link to the California Gold Rush. Evenly toned in light honey-gold, both sides exhibit a soft satin texture to the devices and modest semi-reflectivity in the fields. This lovely near-Mint survivor is crisply impressed with virtually full definition to all design elements.

In 1848 some 230 or so ounces of gold bullion from the recently discovered California gold fields was sent to Secretary of War William L. Marcy by Colonel R.B. Mason, acting military governor of California. Marcy turned the bullion over to the Mint, where it was used to strike some 1,389 quarter eagles. In order to denote the origin of the gold used for this special limited mintage, the letters CAL. were punched into the upper reverse field above the eagle's head on all the specimens struck. This distinguishing feature marks the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle as our nation's first commemorative issue, produced 44 years prior to the 1892 Columbian Exposition half dollar.

Given the popularity of the California Gold Rush era with numismatists and other collectors, the 1848 CAL. has long enjoyed strong demand. Indeed, the acquisition of an 1848 CAL. quarter eagle is a defining moment in the formation of any collection. Survivors are scarce, and appearances on the open market are rare, so much so that even the offering of a lower grade example represents an important opportunity. Sharply defined and nearly in the Mint State category, the present coin would serve as a centerpiece in even the finest cabinet.

PCGS# 7749. NGC ID: 25HA.

NGC Census: 9; 20 finer (MS-68 * finest).

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$40,000-\$50,000





(2x photo)

Lot 103. 1903 Liberty Quarter Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS).

A satiny, smartly impressed example with vivid medium gold surfaces.

PCGS# 7855. NGC ID: 25LU.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$400-\$500



(2x photo)

Lot 104. 1926 Indian Quarter Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS).

Crisply impressed with attractive satiny luster and handsome, fully original, golden-rose patina.

PCGS# 7950. NGC ID: 289C.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$450-\$550



(2x photo)

Lot 105. 1855 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. AU Details—Improperly Cleaned (NGC).

A boldly defined, khaki-gold example with uncommonly strong visual appeal in light of the stated qualifier. Sure to be of interest to budget minded gold type collectors, especially given that the second year 1855 is among the more frequently encountered issues in this challenging 19th century series.

PCGS# 7972. NGC ID: 25M6.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$700-\$900



(2x photo)

Lot 106. 1856 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. AU-55 (PCGS).

This appealing Choice AU is awash in a blend of gold and pale rose patina. Boldly defined throughout, and with ample luster remaining, there is much to recommend this coin to the gold type or date collector.

PCGS# 7974. NGC ID: 25M8.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.**Est. \$900-\$1,100**

(2x photo)

Lot 107. 1856 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. AU-55 (PCGS).

Boldly defined with wonderful patina, this lustrous Choice AU is sure to please the quality conscious gold collector. The 1856 is among the more popular type candidates in the three-dollar gold series, although it is scarcer than the first year 1854, as well as the 1855, 1874 and 1878.

PCGS# 7974. NGC ID: 25M8.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.**Est. \$900-\$1,100**

(2x photo)

Lot 108. 1860 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. AU-58 (PCGS).

A sharp and inviting Choice AU with pinkish-gold patina and plenty of vibrant satin luster remaining. As the lower mintage would suggest, the 1860 is much scarcer than common date three-dollar gold issues such as the 1854, 1874 and 1878. Survivors from a mintage of just 7,036 pieces number fewer than 500 coins in all grades, most of which saw more extensive

circulation than the present AU-58. An appealing example for both the advanced type collector and three-dollar gold specialist.

PCGS# 7980. NGC ID: 25ME.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.**Est. \$2,500-\$3,000**



1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833. Rarity-3. Gold.
Reeded Edge. Proof-53 (PCGS). Secure Holder

Eagerly Sought 1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella

Barber's Popular Flowing Hair Design



(2x photo)

Lot 109. 1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-53 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

Presumably struck in standard alloy of 90% gold, 10% copper. **Obv:** Charles E. Barber's design for the four-dollar Stella with a head of Liberty facing left. Liberty is wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, and her hair is long and flowing. The inscription * 6 * G * .3 * S * .7 * C * 7 * G * R * A * M * S * is around the border and the date 1879 is below. **Rev:** A five-pointed star, or Stella, with the Latin mottoes E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA in the surrounding field. The star is inscribed ONE STELLA and 400 CENTS, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above, and another expression of the denomination FOUR DOL. is below. This is an attractive example with warm khaki-gold patina. Light rub to the high points suggests that this coin is a former pocket piece, but if so it was used as such for only a brief period of time, and without acquiring any defects. Indeed, the surfaces are relatively smooth in outward appearance, and the devices retain bold to sharp definition over virtually all design elements. A handsome representative of this classic issue, the denomination as a whole is so popular with numismatists as to be included in the 2003 book *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

The story of the four-dollar gold Stella begins in Europe in 1865 with the establishment of the Latin Monetary Union in which several of the major economic powers of their day established a unified monetary standard. This economic union, which lasted officially until 1927 and was a predecessor of today's EU, allowed gold and silver coins of many nations to circulate freely at the same weight and purity standard, easing commerce within Continental Europe. American travelers abroad noted the ease with which currency exchange could be performed within the union, comparing it to the greater

difficulty of converting American coins. These challenges prompted several attempts to adapt American gold coinage to conform to the standards established by the Latin Monetary Union. One attempt in 1874 went so far as to produce a few pattern ten-dollar coins based on a proposal by Dana Bickford (the "Bickford eagle"), but did not progress far beyond the concept phase.

In 1879, another proposal along similar lines gained significant momentum when John A. Kasson, the United States minister plenipotentiary to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a former chairman of the Congressional Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures suggested the creation of a four-dollar gold coin to facilitate trade abroad. This four-dollar coin would be closer in weight than the five-dollar half eagle to the most popular European gold coins then in circulation, including the Austro-Hungarian 8 florin piece, a coin with which Kasson was particularly familiar. The proposed new denomination would be minted in a metric gold alloy of 85.71% gold, 4.29% silver and 10.00% copper based in part on a similar silver alloy called "goloid" patented by Wheeler W. Hubbell of Pennsylvania. The proposal was referred to the current Coinage Committee chairman, Alexander Stephens, who then wrote to Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman requesting that the Mint prepare patterns of the denomination for Congressional evaluation. Two designs were prepared, the Flowing Hair design by Charles E. Barber, as here, and the Coiled Hair design by George T. Morgan, an example of which is offered in the following lot. While the obverse legend states the composition of the goloid alloy in the coin, the patterns were almost certainly produced in standard alloy of 90% gold and 10% copper, though none have been subjected

to the required analysis to prove whether or not this is indeed the case. The proposed new name for the denomination, Stella, refers to the five-pointed star used in the reverse design and was based, “in analogy to one eagle, both the star and eagle being national emblems on our coins.”

The Barber Flowing Hair design was selected initially and just 25 (possibly as few as 10 or 15) three-piece pattern Proof Sets were prepared for distribution to Congressional leaders. The coins proved to be popular among government officials, the ensuing demand for additional specimens was so great that the Mint was obliged to strike several hundred more examples in 1880, all bearing the 1879 date. Estimates of production figures vary from the traditionally accepted figure of 425 pieces to more modern totals of upward of 800 coins struck. In the end, however, the proposed denomination failed to garner enough support to be authorized and, as such, was never put into regular issue production.

While never issued for circulation and by all definitions a pattern, the Stella’s long-time inclusion in the popular

Guide Book of United States Coins has made the denomination an essential part of a complete type set of classic U.S. Mint coinage. Arguably among the most intriguing Stellas extant are those 1879 Flowing Hair examples that were obviously used as pocket pieces by their former owners. Such pieces, the present example likely included, confirm the popularity of these ultimately ill-fated coins with the Congressional leaders and other government officials tasked with ascertaining their potential usefulness. It is, indeed, more than a little ironic that the same national leaders who held the Stella in such high regard as a personal keepsake, in the end failed to establish it as a permanent part of United States coinage. The acquisition of this coin would be a crowning achievement for even advanced collectors.

PCGS# 8057. NGC ID: 28AZ.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection. Earlier from our (Stack's) Public Auction Sale of December 1991, lot 2221.

Est. \$60,000-\$75,000

Proposals for International Coinage

The idea of an American coin that would circulate internationally was not new in 1879 when John A. Kasson took up the issue. In 1867 representatives of 20 nations met in Paris and agreed that the French franc should serve as the standard for a coinage system that would be interchangeable throughout the world. In the United States legislation was introduced in Congress to reduce the weight of the \$5 gold coin to make it compatible with the French franc. It was also planned that other denominations would be made bearing values in both American dollars and French francs. In 1868 Anthony C. Paquet designed a pattern with a reverse inscription of 5 DOLLARS 25 FRANCS. Other countries also designed similar pieces but after considerable debate, the idea was dropped and no coins were ever produced for circulation.



In 1874 additional patterns for international coinage were produced, this time suggested by Dana Bickford of New York City. Bickford, a businessman, was frustrated during his European travels by the expense and difficulty of converting from one currency to another when crossing borders. He presented several ideas to Dr.

Henry R. Linderman, director of the Mint, who seemed to agree that it would be a great convenience to the public and provide savings to the government by reducing the costs associated with recoinage and waste on coins entering the United States from overseas.

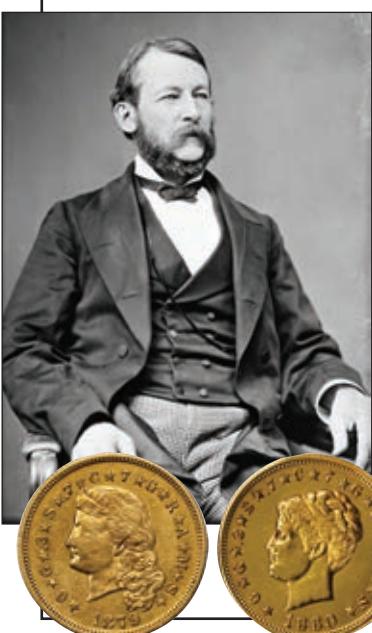
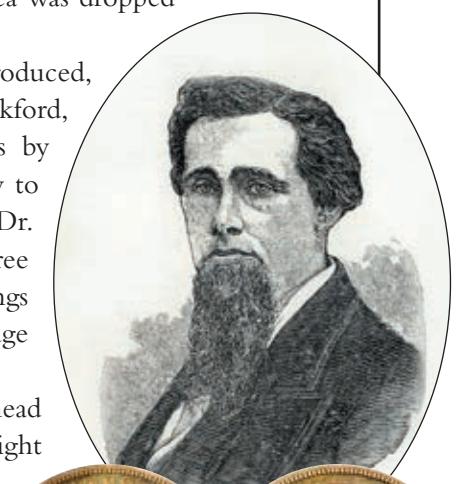
The Mint prepared a large-diameter pattern piece with the head of Liberty on the obverse and with the reverse bearing the weight expressed in grams and the value expressed in different currencies.

Near the center was the word UBIQUE meaning “everywhere.” However, there were problems with the idea of this “international” coinage, the most important of which was that foreign exchange rates were not stable in the 19th century, nor are they today. It would only have been a matter of time before

the different currency inscriptions would have been invalid. Once again, Congress did not approve the proposal and only patterns were ever made.

Despite these previous unsuccessful attempts, in 1879, when Kasson's international gold piece was proposed, it met with enthusiasm. Patterns were made with two obverse designs -- the Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair motifs -- and a reverse featuring a star, resulting in the name “Stella.” Examples of each obverse type were made dated 1879 and 1880, resulting in four different varieties. As with earlier plans to create an international coinage, no Stellas were ever made for circulation, although the quantity of 1879-dated Flowing Hair issues makes the \$4 Stella more collectible than the previous experimental pieces, and their popularity has resulted in their being listed in *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, despite the fact that they were always patterns.

(Information from Q. David Bowers' *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*)





1880 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Coiled Hair. Judd-1660, Pollock-1860. Rarity-6. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof. Unc Details—Polished (PCGS). Secure Holder

Fabled 1880 Coiled Hair Stella Rarity

Only 10 Examples Known



(2x photo)

Lot 110. 1880 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Coiled Hair. Judd-1660, Pollock-1860. Rarity-6. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof. Unc Details—Polished (PCGS). Secure Holder.

Obv: George T. Morgan's design for the four-dollar Stella with a head of Liberty facing left. Liberty is wearing a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, and her hair is braided and coiled at the back of her head. The inscription ★ 6 ★ G ★ .3 ★ S ★ .7 ★ C ★ 7 ★ G ★ R ★ A ★ M ★ S ★ is around the border and the date 1880 is below. **Rev:** The same as that used to produce the Flowing Hair four-dollar Stellas, described above in our offering of an example of that type. This is a significant survivor of an exceedingly rare pattern issue, one of no more than 10 distinct specimens known. Boldly defined throughout. The surfaces are a bit bright due to the stated qualifier, with hairlines to the obverse portrait also noted for accuracy, although they are not readily evident at all viewing angles. Even yellow gold patina on both sides supports glints of copper-rose iridescence on a few of the peripheral devices. The high regard in which Stellas as a group are held by advanced collectors, combined with the rarity of the 1880 Coiled Hair pieces, establishes this coin as not only a highlight of the Griggs Collection, but one of our most significant recent gold offerings.

The Coiled Hair type designed by George T. Morgan is the “other” Stella, less well known among casual collectors than the Flowing Hair motif of Charles E. Barber, but no less popular with specialists. This disparity in recognition is due to the relatively plentiful nature of the 1879 Flowing Hair issue in today’s market. Several hundred 1879 Flowing Hair Stellas are known and auction appearances occur on a fairly regular basis in the numismatic market of the 21st century. In stark contrast, the 1879 Coiled Hair, 1880 Flowing Hair and 1880 Coiled Hair are all major rarities. The 1880 Coiled Hair, offered here, is the rarest in this group, barely edging out its 1879-dated counterpart for this distinction. Of the estimated 12 to 15 specimens produced, no more than 10 are believed

extant, one of which (the Lilly specimen) is permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution as part of the National Numismatic Collection.

Unlike the 1879 Flowing Hair coins, which were produced to the extent of several hundred examples for distribution to Congressional and other national leaders, the 1880 Coiled Hair Stellas were created primarily for inclusion in the Mint’s goloid pattern sets of that year. An alloy of gold, silver and copper, goloid was patented by Dr. Wheeler Hubbell and was intended to make the silver dollar smaller and lighter, and also for production of the proposed four-dollar gold coin. Only a dozen or so such sets comprising goloid and silver coins were produced in 1880, with an additional 12 sets featuring the same types in copper, and four or five sets in aluminum. Each goloid/silver set included an example of the Coiled Hair Stella, and even if we allow for the possible distribution of a few additional specimens as singles, the total mintage for this issue is thought to be only 12 to 15 coins. The website uspatterns.com lists nine distinct survivors, including the Lilly/Smithsonian Institution coin and the present example from the “Dallas Bank” and Griggs collections. This legendary rarity ranks among the most desirable of all United States Mint gold coins and the acquisition of this 1880 Coiled Hair Stella will establish its new owner as a collector par excellence in the world of numismatics.

PCGS# 8060. NGC ID: 28B4.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection. Earlier ex Dr. Wilkison; H. Jeff Browning; our (Stack’s, in conjunction with Sotheby’s) sale of the “Dallas Bank” (Browning) Collection, October 2001, lot 363. Lot tag included.

Est. \$175,000-\$250,000



1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. Small Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-5.
AU-55 (PCGS). Secure Holder

**Extremely Popular 1795 Small Eagle Five
Scarce BD-1 Die Marriage
The First Half Eagle Variety Struck**



(2x photo)

Lot 111. 1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. Small Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-5. AU-55 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

This exquisite Choice AU survivor of the first-year of half eagle coinage displays deep olive and vivid orange-gold with considerable remnants of the original finish on both sides. The devices are satiny, but the fields offer appreciable reflectivity that results in a semi-prooflike finish. The definition is bold to sharp throughout the design. A beautiful coin that will certainly find its way into another important gold collection.

The first gold coins produced by the fledgling United States Mint were 744 half eagles transferred to the treasurer of the Mint by the coiner on July 31, 1795. These coins displayed Robert Scot's Capped Bust Right motif with Small Eagle reverse, the first dies for which had been prepared in May of that year at the direction of then-Mint Director David Rittenhouse. The striking of the first coins was delayed due to a lack of gold bullion deposits and the difficulty that Mint employees had in posting the requisite performance bonds for handling precious metals. In the end it fell to Rittenhouse's successor Henry William DeSaussure to oversee this significant event in the history of the United States Mint.

Numismatic scholars have identified 12 die marriages of the 1795 Small Eagle \$5, and tradition has it that BD-1 was the first variety struck. Critical observers might find this unlikely, what with rust present on both dies at the time of coinage. This feature is particularly pronounced on the obverse, especially in the date area and over the bottom of Liberty's portrait, as

evidenced by the present example. The die rust is, however, easily explained without calling into question the status of BD-1 as the first variety of 1795 half eagle struck. Up to three months could have elapsed between Scot's preparation of these dies in May and the delivery of the first coins on July 31, during which time the dies could certainly have become rusted if improperly stored by Mint personnel.

Interestingly for the first variety of a first-year issue in U.S. coinage, BD-1 is not the most frequently encountered die marriage of the 1795 half eagle. That distinction belongs to BD-3, with an estimate of approximately 200 survivors, nearly one third of the entire extant population. Conversely, John W. Dannreuther (2006) opines that only 40 to 50 examples of BD-1 are known, which places it in the same rarity category as BD-10. As the first United States Mint gold coin produced, the 1795 Small Eagle five was certainly saved in significant numbers, but most of the examples saved as mementos of this historic issue were coined from the BD-3 dies.

Combining historical significance with rarity and enduring numismatic popularity, this lovely 1795 BD-1 half eagle would grace even the finest cabinet. We anticipate fierce competition among advanced collectors.

PCGS# 8066. NGC ID: 25ND.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$32,500-\$37,500



1803/2 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-4.
AU Details—Obverse Scratched (NGC)

Affordable 1803/2 Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 112. 1803/2 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-4. AU Details—Obverse Scratched (NGC).

With overall sharp striking detail and plenty of original satin luster remaining, this rather pleasing example is sure to be of particular interest to budget minded gold type collectors. The stated qualifier concerns a wispy pin scratch over and before Liberty's neck — faint and easily overlooked at many viewing angles. Even medium gold patina blankets both sides and further enhances the visual appeal. Of the four known die marriages of the 1803/2 half eagle, BD-4 offered here is the only one that uses an obverse with a perfect T in LIBERTY and the digit 3 touching Liberty's bust. From an estimated

mintage of 6,000 to 9,000 coins from this die pair, no more than 175 examples are believed to have survived at all levels of preservation. Given the scarcity and desirability of all pre-1834 U.S. gold coins, irrespective of denomination, type, issue or individual die variety, this 1803/2 BD-4 five would make a significant addition to an advanced collection.

PCGS# 8084. NGC ID: 25NY.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$4,000-\$6,000





1811 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-3+. Tall 5. MS-62 (PCGS)

Impressive Mint State 1811 Half Eagle

Scarcer BD-1 Tall 5 Variety



(2x photo)

Lot 113. 1811 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-3+. Tall 5. MS-62 (PCGS).

Lustrous sunshine yellow dominates the surfaces of this lovely Mint State rarity, accented by subtle honey gold in the protected regions. The design elements are nicely pronounced throughout, with sharpness to the central reverse that transcends what is typically encountered on this issue. Liberty's portrait on the obverse is pleasantly unscathed across the vulnerable areas, with attractive luster emanating from the intricacies. The fields on both sides remain fully undisturbed and silken.

The faintest die crack and adjustment marks (both as struck) can be seen at the peripheries. Just beyond the final S in STATES on the reverse and continuing downward through the scroll is evidence of striking through a thread or wire, though this is largely imperceptible without magnification and should not be mistaken for a post-Mint blemish. This lovely Mint State example delivers superior aesthetic and technical merit for the assigned grade.

First introduced in 1795, the half eagle was the first gold coin struck by the United States for circulation. As the second largest gold denomination issued by the U.S. Mint (until the appearance of the double eagle in 1850), the \$5 coin represented a more moderate sum of money and was more practical for everyday commerce than the \$10 eagle. While a drought of bullion deposits limited mintages in the early years of production, striking quantities generally trended upward through the early 19th century. In fact, after 1804, when

mintage of the \$10 gold piece was stopped, the half eagle was the only gold coin issued from 1809 through 1820, as bullion depositors often demanded the largest denomination in return for their precious metal.

Though mintages were moderate, many half eagles were damned by gold content that exceeded their stated face value, prompting significant exportation and melting to take advantage of the more favorable gold to silver ratios that governed European markets. Reported production figures for gold coins of this era bear little relevance to the true rarity of several issues.

It is during this significant era of U.S. numismatics that the current delightful Tall 5 example was struck. Displaying Assistant Engraver John Reich's Capped Bust Left motif, the 1811 issue saw two distinct varieties: one exhibiting a more diminutive 5 in the denomination on the reverse (Small 5), and one with a more lengthy 5 (Tall 5). While just slightly more rare than the Small 5 variety in circulated grades, Tall 5 examples become nearly twice as scarce in Mint State, emphasizing the true desirability of the present offering.

PCGS# 8110. NGC ID: 25PG.

PCGS Population: 6; 19 finer (MS-66 finest).

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$10,000-\$12,500



1813 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-2. AU-53 (PCGS)

Popular 1813 Half Eagle

First Year of the Capped Head Left Design



(2x photo)

Lot 114. 1813 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-2. AU-53 (PCGS).

This is an attractive, highly desirable example from the first year of the challenging Capped Head Left half eagle series. Overall boldly defined, both sides exhibit considerable sharpness of detail to the focal devices. Liberty's hair and much of the eagle's plumage are quite crisp, allowing ready appreciation of the finer elements of the design. Evenly toned in warm olive-gold patina, with satiny luster remaining in the more protected areas around the devices. This appealing piece would be ideal for inclusion in an advanced type set of classic U.S. Mint gold coinage.

In 1813 John Reich modified his Capped Bust Left portrait of Liberty to create the Capped Head Left design for the half eagle (also used on quarter eagles from 1821 through 1834). The obverse portrait is a greatly reduced bust of Liberty, the floppy cap inscribed LIBERTY still present in slightly modified form and with the stars around the border now forming a continuous arc around the portrait. The reverse is essentially the same as that used for the preceding Capped Bust Left type with the eagle modified in subtle ways.

Although produced in greater numbers as a type than the

Capped Bust Left design, the Capped Head Left half eagle is much rarer in today's market and ranks among the most challenging of all U.S. gold coin types to collect. Attrition through hoarding and melting was extremely high for the Capped Head Left half eagles, the vast majority of examples produced were used in international commerce and were eventually melted overseas for their bullion content. What few coins are available to today's collectors were hoarded domestically and escaped melting after the change in weight for the half eagle in 1834, or somehow escaped destruction overseas. As the first issue of the type, the 1813 was hoarded domestically to a greater extent than any other issue in this series, and it is the most frequently encountered Capped Head Left half eagle. Indeed, this issue is the only realistic type candidate for most collectors, and this attractive AU example would serve well in this regard.

PCGS# 8116. NGC ID: 25PM.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



1831 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-6. Large D.
AU-58 (PCGS). Secure Holder

Very Rare 1831 Capped Head Left Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 115. 1831 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-6. Large D. AU-58 (PCGS). Secure Holder.

Offered is a beautiful example of this exceedingly rare design type that is usually absent from all but the most advanced numismatic cabinets. Ample remnants of a prooflike finish are discernible, with semi-reflective characteristics in the fields most pronounced in the protected areas around the peripheral devices. The devices themselves are largely satiny in texture and retain razor sharp to full definition. Attractively toned in a blend of vivid olive and orange-gold, this is a delightful piece that is sure to see spirited bidding.

Chief Engraver William Kneass' modification of the Capped Head Left half eagle in 1829 adapted the design for use on new coinage equipment recently introduced in the Mint. Specifically, the close collar now allowed the Mint to produce coins of uniform diameter. Kneass' work on the half eagle did not affect the central design elements, but he added a beaded border and raised rim and reduced the size of the stars and lettering around the peripheries. This Reduced Diameter variant of the Capped Head Left half eagle is even rarer and more challenging to collect than its Large Diameter predecessor. Perhaps surprisingly, the combined mintage for the six issues of the later type (1829 Small Date, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834) is actually higher than that of the Large Diameter series of 1813 to mid-1829. The later

date issues, however, were exported and melted to a greater degree, with far fewer coins being hoarded domestically and escaping destruction after the weight change for the half eagle introduced in 1834. The result is that all dates and die varieties of the Reduced Diameter Capped Head Left half eagle are very scarce to exceedingly rare and seldom encountered outside of a few major numismatic auctions and other gatherings.

With only 22 to 30 coins believed extant (per John W. Dannreuther, 2006), the 1831 BD-2 variety is decidedly in the rare category, even more so than such already elusive varieties in this series as the 1830 BD-2, 1832 BD-1, 1833 BD-1, 1834 BD-1 and 1834 BD-2. Both die marriages of the 1831 issue employ the same obverse. The reverse of BD-2 has the Large D in the denomination 5 D., likely a leftover from 1829, albeit previously unused in coinage. The present example is a significant numismatic rarity and looms large among the highlights in the Griggs Collection.

PCGS# 8153. NGC ID: 25RD.

PCGS Population (both die varieties of the issue):
3; 7 finer (MS-67 finest).

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$40,000-\$60,000



*1836 Classic Head Half Eagle. McCloskey-4.
Unc Details—Obverse Improperly Cleaned (NGC)*



1839 Liberty Half Eagle. MS-61 (PCGS)



(2x photo)

Lot 116. 1836 Classic Head Half Eagle. McCloskey-4. Unc Details—Obverse Improperly Cleaned (NGC).

This radiant, satiny example is worthy of a close look prior to bidding. In addition to fulsome luster, both sides possess bold to sharp striking detail and delightful toning in medium gold. The stated qualifier is so minor as to be hardly discernible, and we would not be surprised to see this coin sell for a premium

bid. All in all, an attractive and desirable Mint State example of the brief Classic Head half eagle design type of 1834 to 1838.

PCGS# 8174. NGC ID: 25RY.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Important First-Year 1839 Liberty Half Eagle Rare Mint State Preservation



(2x photo)

Lot 117. 1839 Liberty Half Eagle. MS-61 (PCGS).

Gorgeous satin surfaces support luxurious medium gold patina. Sharply struck with an appearance that places this coin at the upper reaches of the assigned grade.

Christian Gobrecht's redesign of the half eagle in 1839 introduced one of the longest running series in United States coinage. His modified portrait of Liberty is smaller than on previous half eagles, with braided hair along the forehead and a bun at the back of the head. The reverse design is similar to that of the outgoing Classic Head type, although Gobrecht reworked the eagle to give it a more robust appearance. In 1866 a scroll would be added to the reverse with the new motto IN GOD WE TRUST, the only major design change in the Liberty half eagle series, which continued through 1908. Sharp-eyed numismatists, however, will spot subtle differences between the obverse portrait used in 1839 and that used in later years. For the first-year issues, Liberty's profile has a

more refined appearance and the curvature at the base of the portrait is deeper. Many advanced collectors seek to acquire an example of one of the 1839-dated issues to complete their gold type set, as was done in the Griggs Collection.

The 1839 is the most realistic type candidate from the first year of the Liberty half eagle series. These pieces circulated extensively, however, and the vast majority are well worn with VF and EF being typical. Writing in the 2008 edition of the book *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins: 1795-1933*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth estimate that only a dozen Uncirculated coins are extant. Here is a coin that will appeal to gold type collectors as well as specialists in the Liberty half eagle series. PCGS# 8191. NGC ID: 25S7.

PCGS Population: 4; 15 finer through MS-64.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000



1850 Liberty Half Eagle. AU-53 (PCGS)



1886-S Liberty Half Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS)

Lovely 1850 Liberty Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 118. 1850 Liberty Half Eagle. AU-53 (PCGS).

Lovely orange-gold patina blankets vibrant satiny surfaces that retain much of the original luster. Underrated to a great extent, the 1850 is nearly as rare as many of the mintmarked half eagles from the late 1840s and early 1850s. This is particularly true above the EF grade level, as the 1850 is very scarce in AU

and highly elusive in Mint State. This attractive AU-53 represents an important bidding opportunity for gold specialists.

PCGS# 8243. NGC ID: 25TY.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$700-\$900

Choice Mint State 1886-S Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 119. 1886-S Liberty Half Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS).

A wonderfully original piece with appealing satin luster mingling with warm rose-gold patina on both sides. Sharply struck and solidly in the Choice Mint State category, this inviting example would make a lovely addition to a high grade type or date set.

PCGS# 8370. NGC ID: 25XV.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$500-\$700



1908 Indian Half Eagle. Proof-64 (PCGS)

Popular Sandblast Proof 1908 Indian Half Eagle



(2x photo)

Lot 120. 1908 Indian Half Eagle. Proof-64 (PCGS).

This handsome piece displays superior quality and eye appeal for the assigned grade. Both sides are boldly impressed with dominant khaki-gold color, as typically seen in Proof half eagles of this date. The characteristic sandblast finish is also readily evident, although isolated viewing angles reveal curious rose-tinged undertones that seem to explain the stated qualifier on the PCGS insert. There are no detracting blemishes, however, and given the rarity and desirability of classic Proof gold coinage as a group, this first-year Indian five is sure to find many eager buyers in today's market. Worthy of a close look, and also a solid bid.

Although not the highest mintage issue in the Proof Indian half eagle series, the 1908 is the most frequently encountered in today's market. As the premier issue of its type, the rate

of survival for this issue is greater than that of the following dates in this series. Even so, many Proofs of this date have not survived, mostly because the sandblast finish proved unpopular with contemporary collectors. So unpopular, in fact, that in 1909 and 1910 the majority of Proof gold coins struck in the U.S. Mint display a more vibrant satin (a.k.a. "Roman Gold") finish. With fewer than 120 coins believed extant from an original mintage of 167 pieces, the Proof 1908 half eagle is an undeniably scarce coin when viewed in the wider context of numismatics.

PCGS# 8539. NGC ID: 28E3.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$15,000-\$25,000



Lot 121. 1909-D Indian Half Eagle. AU-58 (PCGS).

This is a boldly defined example with light patina and nearly complete satin luster.

PCGS# 8514. NGC ID: 28DJ.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$400-\$500



1796 Capped Bust Right Eagle. BD-1, Taraszkwa-6, the only known dies. Rarity-4.
AU Details—Cleaning (PCGS). Secure Holder

Boldly Struck 1796 Capped Bust Right Eagle



Lot 122. 1796 Capped Bust Right Eagle. BD-1, Taraszka-6, the only known dies. Rarity-4. AU Details—Cleaning (PCGS). Secure Holder.

Offered is a nicely defined and vibrant example of an eagerly sought gold type from the earliest years of the U.S. Mint. The strike is well executed for an early eagle, the borders crisp and uniform around devices that retain most of the finer design elements. Bright due to the stated qualifier, the surfaces are nonetheless pleasing and alternate between olive-gold and medium gold under a light. Given the scarcity of the Capped Bust Right eagle as a type and the strong market demand for extant examples, this example will certainly find many willing buyers among type collectors and early gold enthusiasts.

The second date in the United States Mint's ten-dollar gold eagle series, the 1796 has an estimated mintage of 3,500 to 4,146 pieces. The official mintage of eagles for calendar year 1796 is 4,146 pieces, but numismatic scholars believe that many of those coins were struck from 1795-dated dies. This was a common practice during the early years of the Mint, as the difficulty in acquiring high quality steel for die production

led to the use of dies until they reached their terminal state, whether or not the date on the coins matched the date on the calendar. All 1796-dated eagles were struck from a single die pair, the reverse also used to strike all 1797 Small Eagle coins. With at least one example known in a later reverse die state than the 1797 Small Eagle pieces, some 1796 eagles were actually struck after those dated 1797. The present example, however, is a middle die state and was likely struck in 1796. The exact die state is Obverse State c/Reverse State b, per the nomenclature introduced by John W. Dannreuther (2006). The same die state as the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection specimen, the obverse exhibits a vertical crack through Liberty's portrait and light reverse clash marks within the wreath below the letters TES in STATES.

PCGS# 8554. NGC ID: BFYM.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$17,500-\$25,000



1799 Capped Bust Right Eagle. BD-10, Taraszka-22. Rarity-3. Large Obverse Stars.
AU Details—Graffiti (PCGS). Secure Holder

Pleasing 1799 BD-10 Eagle



Lot 123. 1799 Capped Bust Right Eagle. BD-10, Taraszka-22. Rarity-3. Large Obverse Stars. AU Details—Graffiti (PCGS). Secure Holder.

This lustrous 1799 eagle displays attractive medium gold toning on overall sharply defined surfaces. Both sides exhibit delicate pinkish-rose peripheral highlights. Ample evidence of a satin finish is noted, the remaining luster most readily appreciable as outlines to the peripheral devices. Sharply, if not fully defined over most design elements, with far stronger eye appeal than the stated qualifier might imply. In fact, the graffiti is extremely light and confined to the left obverse field, where it blends with the surrounding surfaces. A more affordable, yet still aesthetically pleasing example of the Heraldic Eagle variant of the classic Capped Bust Right eagle.

The 1799 BD-10 is one of the two most plentiful varieties in the entire early eagle series of 1795 to 1804. Examples are extremely popular for advanced type purposes, as such, although as with all pre-1834 U.S. Mint gold coins such pieces are scarce in an absolute sense and rare in terms of market availability. The Griggs Collection specimen offered here will be an excellent choice for a set that requires an example of this historic and challenging type.

PCGS# 8562. NGC ID: 2623.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$7,000-\$9,000



"High Street, From the Country Marketplace, PHILADELPHIA, with the procession in commemoration of the Death of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, December 26th, 1799." (Published by W. Birch)



1839/8 *Liberty Eagle*. Type of 1838, Large Letters. AU-55 (NGC)

Significant 1839/8 Type of 1838 Liberty Eagle
One of Only Two Issues of this Type
Rare Choice AU Quality



Lot 124. 1839/8 Liberty Eagle. Type of 1838, Large Letters. AU-55 (NGC).

Offered is a warmly toned and appealing example of this scarce inaugural Liberty eagle type. Light copper-rose and warmer olive-gold toning is seen on surfaces that offer traces of original satin luster, a bit more pronounced on the reverse. The detail is bold to sharp throughout, with the central design elements sharp and allowing ready appreciation of this design type. One of our favorite offerings in the extensive Griggs Collection, and an important bidding opportunity for advanced gold type collectors and Liberty eagle specialists.

President Thomas Jefferson's order to halt silver dollar and eagle coinage in 1804 — to prevent the eventual destruction of newly minted coins for their bullion content — resulted in a 33-year period during which no ten-dollar gold pieces were struck in the United States Mint. When production of this denomination resumed in 1838, it coincided with the introduction of Christian Gobrecht's Liberty design for U.S. gold coinage. The artist's initial portrait of Liberty exhibits long strands of hair pulled from the temple to the bun at the back of the head, as well as deep curvature to the truncation of the bust. This design was used on all 1838-dated coins and some of the 1839-dated coins, before it was replaced by the

more familiar Liberty portrait that remained in use through the series' end in 1907. As such, the 1838 and 1839 Type of 1838 represent a distinct two-year design, an example of which is sought by collectors seeking to assemble a fully complete type set of classic U.S. Mint gold coinage.

Produced in greater numbers, the 1839 Type of 1838 is the more frequently encountered issue of this design, although it is far scarcer than even the mintage of 25,801 pieces might imply. Garrett and Guth (2008) state that the 1839 Type of 1838 is only half as rare as the 1838, this despite the fact that the first-year issue has a mintage of just 7,200 pieces, or one third that of its 1839 counterpart. Offerings of even well worn survivors are few and far between, while your cataloger can count the number of AU and Mint State examples that have crossed his desk over the last 15 years on one hand. Clearly a rare piece, and an extremely important offering that is sure to create considerable excitement in the auction room.

PCGS# 8576. NGC ID: 262E.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$8,000-\$10,000



1853-O Liberty Eagle. AU-55+ (NGC)



1887-S Liberty Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS)

Attractive AU 1853-O Liberty Eagle



Lot 125. 1853-O Liberty Eagle. AU-55+ (NGC).

A lustrous, satiny survivor of this conditionally challenging New Orleans Mint issue. The strike is superior for an 1850s eagle with sharp, if not full definition noted for most design features. Evenly toned in lovely medium gold, with superior quality and eye appeal in a lightly circulated ten-dollar gold coin from the pre-Civil War era. Trailing the 1847-O and 1851-O, the 1853-O is the third most plentiful issue in the New Orleans Mint eagle series. It is much scarcer than both

of those issues, however, especially in high grades beginning at the AU-50 level. This appealing Choice AU would do equally well in an advanced type set or specialized Southern gold collection.

PCGS# 8612. NGC ID: 263F.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$3,000-\$4,000

Handsome Mint State 1887-S Eagle



Lot 126. 1887-S Liberty Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS).

Delightful satin surfaces support handsome rose-gold patina. This is a sharp and inviting Mint State example of both the individual issue and the Motto Liberty eagle type.

PCGS# 8711. NGC ID: 266J.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$600-\$800



1907 Indian Eagle. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS)

Famous 1907 Wire Rim Indian Eagle



Lot 127. 1907 Indian Eagle. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS).

This is a lovely Choice example of a famous first-year issue from the Indian eagle series of 1907 to 1933. The surfaces display delicate pinkish-rose highlights on dominant medium gold patina. Boldly impressed with crisp design elements, this is an outstanding coin to represent the Wire Rim ten in an advanced collection.

A scarce coin by any definition, many sales come and go without our being able to offer even a single example of

the 1907 Wire Rim Indian eagle. It is a rare and significant occasion, therefore, for us to present multiple Mint State survivors in this special Rarities Auction. An attractive Choice alternative to the Gem that is also being offered in this sale, this endearing piece is sure to see spirited bidding.

PCGS# 8850. NGC ID: 268B.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$35,000-\$45,000

High Quality 1907 Indian Eagle



Lot 128. 1907 Indian Eagle. No Periods. MS-62 (PCGS).

This beautiful Indian eagle is at the threshold of full Choice Mint State quality. Radiant satin luster mingles with vivid golden-yellow patina on both sides. The surfaces are smooth, and the strike is pleasingly sharp for the issue. There is much to recommend this eagle to the high quality gold type or date collector.

PCGS# 8852. NGC ID: 28GE

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$1,500-\$2,000



1865 *Liberty Double Eagle*. MS-63 (PCGS)

Condition Census 1865 Liberty Double Eagle

Rare and Underrated in Mint State



Lot 129. 1865 Liberty Double Eagle. MS-63 (PCGS).

This exquisite double eagle ranks among the finest known survivors of a challenging and underrated issue. Warm orange-gold patina can be seen on both sides along with complete mint luster in a satin to softly frosted texture. Sharply struck and overall smooth, this beautiful coin is sure to please even the most discerning double eagle specialist.

The final Type I Liberty double eagle from the Philadelphia Mint, the 1865 is scarce to rare in all grades. The examples most often encountered in numismatic circles grade VF or EF. Some diligence will be required even to locate an attractive, solidly graded AU-50 or AU-53. In Choice AU the 1865 is very scarce, while Mint State coins are very rare and seldom offered. The present example is one of the finest that we have ever offered, as recognized in our cataloging for its 1988 auction appearance: "We have not seen or heard of a true Gem of this issue, so in all likelihood, this specimen, if not the absolute

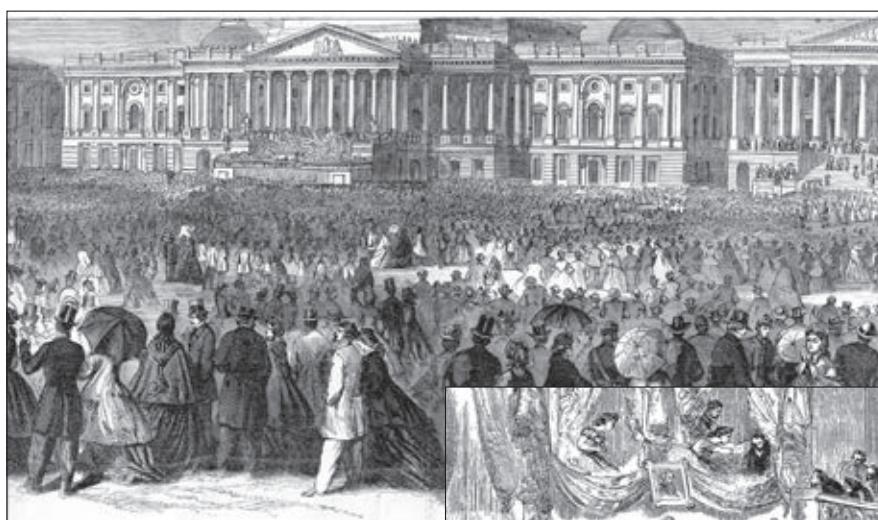
Finest Known, is certainly one of the top few." While a small number of MS-64s, MS-65s and even a lone NGC MS-66 have been certified since the late 1980s, this important piece still qualifies as Condition Census for the issue. It is a beautiful coin that should attract enthusiastic bidding when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS# 8943. NGC ID: 269U.

PCGS Population: 11; 8 finer (MS-65 finest).

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection. Earlier from our (Stack's) Public Auction Sale of October 1988 titled Rare and Important United States Gold Coins, lot 150. The custom plastic holder that served as a lot tag for this coin is included, *available to the winning bidder upon request to Stack's Bowers Galleries after the close of the auction.*

Est. \$15,000-\$25,000



On March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States for the second time. However, it was only a little more than a month later when he was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth, shown here fleeing across the stage at Ford's Theater.





1867 Liberty Double Eagle. MS-61 (PCGS)



1898-S Liberty Double Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS)

Beautiful Mint State 1867 Double Eagle



Lot 130. 1867 Liberty Double Eagle. MS-61 (PCGS).

Offered is a beautiful Mint State example from the challenging Type II Liberty double eagle series of 1866 to 1876. Quite well struck for the type, both sides exhibit bold to sharp detail both in the centers and around the peripheries. Fully original satin luster is uniform throughout, and mingles nicely with vivid golden-orange patina. This exquisite double eagle is equal in eye appeal to many Type II twenties in MS-62 and MS-63 holders that we have handled over the years.

The most challenging of the three Liberty double eagle types to locate in Mint State, the Type II design is a find even in MS-60. Most high grade type collectors settle for an 1873 Open 3 example, that being by far the most plentiful issue of the type. Also obtainable with patience in Mint State are the

1875, 1875-S, 1876 and 1876-S. The 1867, on the other hand, is in an entirely different category. Despite its status as the most frequently encountered Type II double eagle from the 1860s, the 1867 is far rarer than the issues enumerated above. When offered in Mint State, this issue is apt to have poor eye appeal due to heavily abraded surfaces. The present example is at the upper reaches of the assigned grade level, and with its superior eye appeal, it is certainly among the most attractive 1867 double eagles available to today's collectors. Worthy of a premium bid.

PCGS# 8951. NGC ID: 269Z.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$6,000-\$8,000

Lovely 1898-S Liberty Double Eagle



Lot 131. 1898-S Liberty Double Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS).

Fully struck with satiny orange-gold luster, this lovely double eagle would do nicely in a type or date set built around Mint State quality and strong eye appeal.

PCGS# 9034. NGC ID: 26CL.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$1,300-\$1,500



MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-61 (NGC)

Handsome Mint State MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle Scarcer Flat Rim Variant



Lot 132. MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-61 (NGC).

This is a handsome Mint State example of one of the most beautiful and eagerly sought types in all of U.S. numismatics. Bathed in warm honey-gold patina, the surfaces also reveal tinges of more vivid orange and rose highlights as the coin rotates under a light. A soft satin texture is seen throughout, as is bold to sharp striking detail. The Flat Rim attribution adds further appeal to this already desirable piece, for this is by far the scarcer of the two variants of the issue. The majority of the 12,867 High Relief double eagles produced in the Philadelphia Mint from August/September 1907 through early January 1908 display a more or less complete Wire Rim (or fin, in Mint terminology) around both sides. The intricacies of production that resulted in this feature were

not overcome by Mint personnel until December 20, with Roger Burdette (*Renaissance of American Coinage, 1905-1908*, 2006) estimating that only 3,870 examples were struck with a Flat Rim from that date through the end of production in early 1908. This total amounts to approximately 30% of the total mintage for the issue and, indeed, Flat Rim examples are offered with much less frequency in today's market than their Wire Rim counterparts. A lovely and intriguing piece bound for an important cabinet.

PCGS# 9136. NGC ID: 26F2.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.

Est. \$12,000-\$15,000



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Arabic Numerals. MS-64 (NGC)



1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS)

Near Gem 1907 Arabic Numerals \$20



Lot 133. 1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. Arabic Numerals. MS-64 (NGC).

A boldly impressed, highly lustrous piece further adorned with beautiful golden-orange patina.

PCGS# 9141. NGC ID: 26F5.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.
Est. \$1,500-\$2,500

Lustrous Choice Mint State 1924 Double Eagle

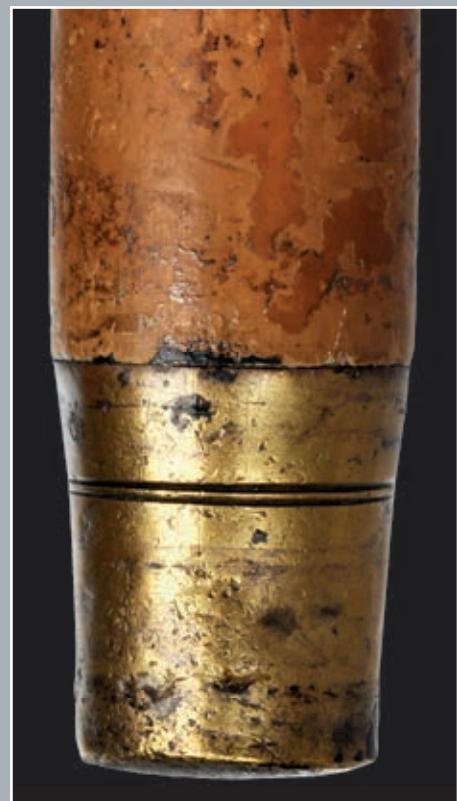
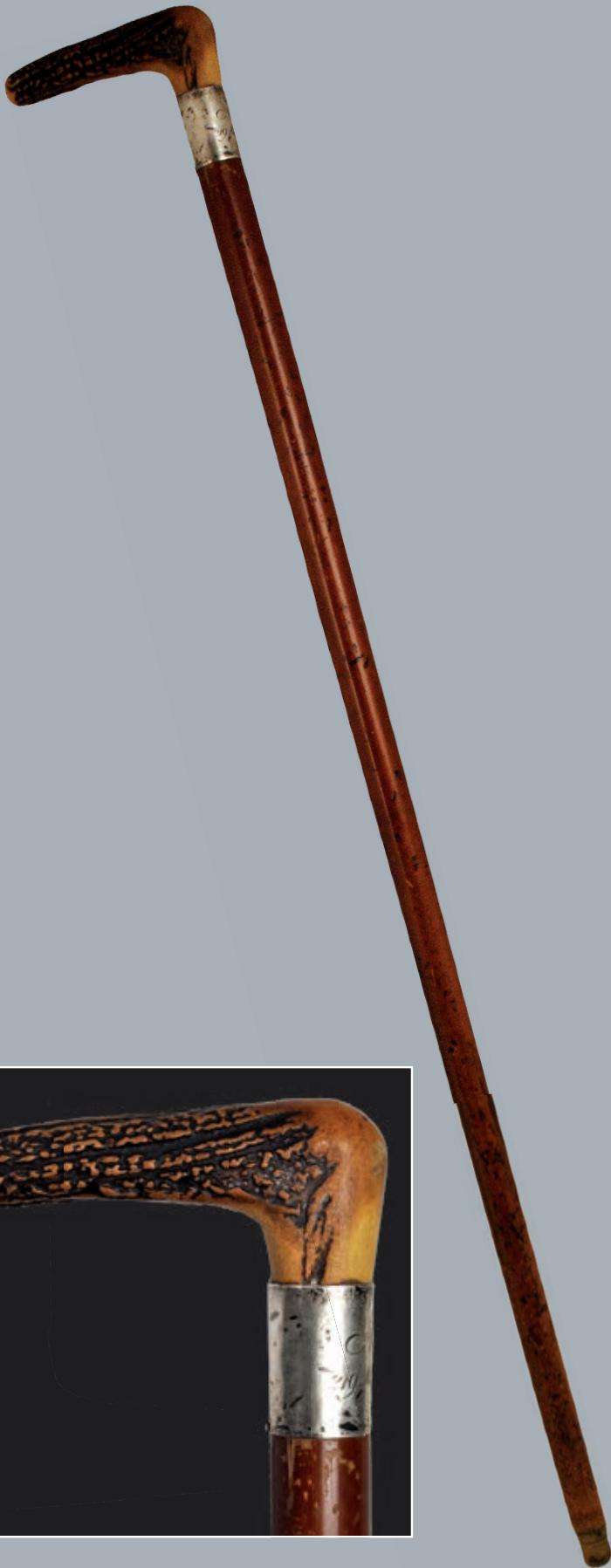


Lot 134. 1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).

Warmly patinated in blended rose and khaki-gold, this lustrous Choice example also displays razor sharp striking detail throughout.

PCGS# 9177. NGC ID: 26G7.

Provenance: From the Griggs Collection.
Est. \$1,300-\$1,500



*J. Pierpont Morgan's Walking Stick. Wood, Silver and Brass Attachments.
Deer Bone Handle. Approximately 35 Inches Tall. Very Good Overall Condition*

An Artifact of American Financial History

J.P. Morgan's Walking Stick

Lot 135 J. Pierpont Morgan's Walking Stick. Wood, Silver and Brass Attachments. Deer Bone Handle. Approximately 35 Inches Tall. Very Good Overall Condition.

An esoteric bit of Americana if ever there was one! Standing 35 inches tall, this well-used and well-loved walking stick has a deep orange-brown finish on hardwood. At the juncture of the stick and handle is a silver wrap-around engraved with MORGAN / 219 MADISON AVENUE, his New York City address, on two lines in fancy Spenserian script. The bottom inch of the stick is bound with a brass walking tip. Though not new in appearance, this world-traveling stick is still in tip-top shape and completely usable if so desired.

Three hardbound books on Morgan's life are included with this lot—The Incredible Pierpont Morgan by Cass Canfield; Corsair; The Life of J. Pierpont Morgan by Andrew Sinclair; and Morgan American Financier by Jean Strouse. Also included is a copy of the April 2000 edition of Cigar Aficionado Magazine that features an article about Morgan and a picture of Morgan with the present walking stick, taken in Egypt near the Sphinx.

Finally, an old sepia-tone print of Morgan is included. It's your turn to take a stroll with history -- this unusual item offers an excellent opportunity to hold history in your hand, a walking stick used by one of the best known among America's commercial giants.

John Pierpont Morgan was born April 17, 1837, in Hartford, Connecticut to Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-1890) and Juliet Pierpont (1816-1884). Young Pierpont, his preferred name, took his early schooling at the Hartford Public School and at the Episcopal Academy, now Cheshire Academy, in Cheshire, Connecticut. In September 1851, Morgan entered the English High School of Boston, a school that



Photo from the Pierpont Morgan Library/Art Resource, NY

specialized in mathematics. Early in 1852 Morgan was stricken with rheumatic fever and the debilitating pain was such that he left school and was sent to the Azores for convalescence by his father; rheumatic fever would stay with Morgan the rest of his life. After nearly a year in the Azores, Morgan returned to the English High School of Boston to finish his studies. From there his education continued at Bellerive, a school near the Swiss village of Vevey where he learned French, and then it was on to the University of Gottingen to learn German. A quick study, he learned enough German while there to get by in public and also earned a degree in art history. Morgan eventually ended up in London after finishing up his education in Wiesbaden, Germany.

In 1857 Morgan went into banking in London at the firm of Peabody, Morgan & Co., an establishment opened three years earlier by Morgan's father, Junius, and his partner George Peabody. The following year

young Morgan moved to New York City where he joined the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the American branch of London's Peabody, Morgan & Co. J. Pierpont Morgan was business-savvy from the start. One incident has him buying 5,000 defective rifles from an army arsenal at \$3.50 per rifle during the Civil War, and then reselling them to an army general at \$22 per rifle. Morgan was saved from service in the Civil War by paying \$300 to a substitute, a common practice among the well-to-do of the era. During the war era, particularly from 1860 to 1864, Morgan acted as agent for his father's London firm, renamed J.S. Morgan & Co. after the retirement of Peabody in 1864. In 1864 he joined Dabney,

Morgan, and Company, and in 1871 he began the partnership of Drexel, Morgan & Company. Anthony J. Drexel became young J.P. Morgan's mentor during this period. In 1895, after the death of Anthony Drexel, the firm became J.P. Morgan & Company, with ties to the biggest banking houses in the world. Indeed, by 1900, J.P. Morgan & Company was itself one of the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Morgan's specialty was taking over businesses and reorganizing their structures and management to insure future prosperity. These activities became known as "Organization."

Nearly everything he attempted turned out well for Morgan. In 1895, two years into the Panic of '93, Morgan joined with the European House of Rothschild to supply the U.S. Treasury with 3.5 million ounces of gold to help when a large outpouring of double eagles to European interests reduced government reserves to a critically dangerous level. Much of this was due to "the Silver Question" and petitions from Westerners to have silver be the coinage standard, not gold. Europeans were fearful that if this happened, American merchants would settle their overseas debts in (Morgan design) silver dollars that contained only about 50 cents value if melted down.

In 1896 Morgan and other Wall Street types were heavy financial backers of William McKinley, who was elected president that year and again in 1900. Also in 1896, Adolph Simon Ochs, owner of the Chattanooga Times, received backing from Morgan to buy the failing New York Times, which turned around and quickly became the standard of journalism during the era (although it had earned high marks since its founding in 1851). After his father's death in 1890, Morgan became the number one man at J.S. Morgan & Co., renamed Morgan, Grenfell & Company 20 years later. Morgan met with Charles M. Schwab, president of Carnegie Co., and with Andrew Carnegie in 1900 in an effort to buy out Carnegie's steel business and merge it with several other smaller businesses; the U.S. Steel Corporation was the end result, and became the first billion-dollar company in the world.

In autumn 1907 a wave of uncertainty spread throughout the New York financial community. In particular the large and well-publicized Knickerbocker Trust Co. was viewed with suspicion, as its officers were believed to be engaged in unwise speculation. A "run" occurred, and on October 22 Knickerbocker closed its doors forever. On November 4 financier Morgan locked a group of New York financiers in his new library on East 36th Street until they agreed to chip in funds to help avert the increasingly worrisome situation, or so the story went. Eccentric financier and stock market genius Hetty Green, remembered in history as "the Witch of Wall Street," made funds available as well. She had envisioned the financial distress and had liquidated certain securities and real

estate and now had a large reserve of cash. The city was saved from defaulting on some short-term bonds and certain other obligations were met. Worry spread, and in ensuing months ten state banks, two trust companies, and one National Bank failed in the greater New York City area. History remembers this as the Panic of 1907.

Morgan married Amelia Sturges (1835-1862) in 1861; she died a year later. In 1865 Morgan remarried, this time to Frances "Fanny" Louisa Tracy (1842-1924), a union that produced four children: Louisa Pierpont Morgan; J.P. Morgan, Jr.; Juliet Pierpont Morgan; and Anne Tracy Morgan. A lifelong member of the Episcopal Church, by 1890 Morgan was one of its most influential leaders. His home at 219 Madison Avenue was built in 1853 by John Jay Phelps and purchased by Morgan in 1882. It was the first house in New York City lighted by electricity, and on April 12, 1894, 1,000 guests helped celebrate the marriage of Morgan's daughter, Juliet, at the Madison Avenue address. Morgan kept a large summer house on East Island in Glen Cove, New York, and was an avid boater. Although he was not a dedicated numismatist, he did acquire many important coins, including an incredible run of full gold Proof sets that he donated to the American Numismatic Society. Years later Henri Ripstra, prominent collector and one-time president of the ANA, stated that he was present when Morgan offered William Forrester Dunham \$35,000 for his rare 1822 double eagle -- a price multiples of what any coin had ever sold for. Dunham declined.

His favorite yacht, the Corsair, was later purchased by Uncle Sam and served as the U.S.S. Gloucester in the Spanish-American War. Morgan was a scheduled passenger on the fateful voyage of the RMS Titanic, but cancelled at the last minute to enjoy his stay in Aix-les-Bains, France. Morgan was owner of the International Mercantile Marine Company that owned the ill-fated vessel; the White Star Line which operated Titanic had a private stateroom and deck laid out for Morgan, but fate interceded and he "missed the boat." Morgan was also an inveterate collector of books, gems and minerals (the gemstone morganite was named in his honor), photographs, paintings, clocks, and other art objects, and was a great benefactor of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harvard University and its medical school, and Trinity College among others. J. Pierpont Morgan passed away in his sleep on March 31, 1913, at the Grand Hotel in Rome, Italy. Later, flags on Wall Street flew at half-mast, and the stock market closed for two hours to allow his funeral cortege to pass through New York City. Thus ended one of the most incredible American success stories of all time. His achievements have touched most of our lives to some degree, and the very name, J.P. Morgan, is itself an American treasure.

Est. \$1,500 - \$2,000

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The following Conditions of Sale are Stack's-Bowers Numismatics, LLC, doing business as Stack's Bowers Galleries ("Stack's Bowers," "we," "us" and "our") and the Consignor's entire agreement with the purchaser and any bidders relative to the property listed in this catalogue. The Conditions of Sale, and all other contents of this catalogue are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale. The property will be offered by us as agent for the Consignor, unless the catalogue indicates otherwise. By participating in any sale, you (sometimes referred to as "Bidder"), acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions. You agree, that an affiliate of Stack's Bowers, Spectrum Numismatics International, Inc., with no information about any lots that is not known publicly, may also bid for its own account at the auction, under the same terms as other Bidders. If it is the successful bidder it will be purchasing such lots with the intention to resell it in the future. In addition, parties with a direct or indirect interest in a lot may be bidding on the lot, which will be disclosed either by posting a notice or by an oral announcement. If the interested party is the successful bidder, they will be required to pay the full Buyer's Premium.

1. Descriptions and Grading. Bidder acknowledges that grading of most coins and currency in this Auction has been determined by independent grading services, and those that are not may have been graded by Stack's Bowers. Grading of rare coins and currency is subjective and, even though grading has a material effect on the value of the coins and currency, grading may differ among independent grading services and among numismatists. We are not responsible for the grades assigned by independent grading services, and make no warranty or representation regarding such grades. Bidder further acknowledges and agrees that grades assigned by Stack's Bowers and lot descriptions are based solely upon an examination of the coins and currency and are intended to identify coins and currency and note any perceived characteristics. However, coin grading and descriptions are subjective. Stack's Bowers does not warrant the accuracy of such grading or descriptions, nor do they in any way form the basis for any bid. All photographs in this catalogue are of the actual items being sold but may not be the actual size or to scale.

2. As Is. Except as expressly set forth below with respect to authenticity, all property is sold "AS IS" without any representations or warranties by us or the Consignor as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, the correctness of the catalogue or other description of the physical condition, grading, size, quality, rarity, importance, medium, provenance, exhibitions, literature or historical relevance of any property and no statement anywhere, whether oral or written, whether made in the catalogue, an advertisement, a bill of sale, a salesroom posting or announcement, or elsewhere, shall be deemed such a warranty, representation or assumption of liability. We and the Consignor

make no representations and warranties, express or implied, as to whether the purchaser acquires any copyrights, including but not limited to, any reproduction rights in any property. We and the Consignor are not responsible for errors and omissions in the catalogue, or any supplemental material.

Coins and currency listed in this catalogue graded by PCGS, NGC, ANACS CACHET, ICG, PCGS CURRENCY, PMG or any other third party grading service or examined by the buyer prior to the auction sale may not be returned for any reason whatsoever by any buyer, except for claims related to authenticity.

For non-certified coins and currency that have not been examined by the buyer prior to the auction sale: if it is determined in a review by Stack's Bowers that there is a material error in the catalogue description of a non-certified coin or currency or the coin, such lot may be returned, provided written notice is received by Stack's Bowers no later than seventy-two (72) hours of delivery of the lots in question, and such lots are returned and received by Stack's Bowers, in their original, sealed containers, no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after delivery, in the same condition the lot(s) were delivered to the Buyer, time being of the essence. Late remittance or removal of any item from its original container, or altering a coin constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a "proof" or as a "business strike" relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

All oral and written statements made by us and our employees or agents (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Stack's Bowers has authority to vary or alter these Conditions of Sale.

We are acting as an auctioneer. Title to the lots purchased passes directly from the Consignor to the Buyer.

Bidder acknowledges that the numismatic market is speculative, unregulated and volatile, and that coin prices may rise or fall over time. We do not guarantee or represent that any customer buying for investment purposes will be able to sell for a profit in the future.

Bidder acknowledges and agrees that neither Stack's Bowers, nor its employees, affiliates, agents, third-party providers or consignors warrant that the Auction will be unimpaired, uninterrupted or error free and accordingly shall not be liable for such events.

3. Inspection. Prospective bidders should carefully examine all lots before bidding to determine its condition.

4. Buyer's Premium. A buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price and is payable by the purchaser as part of the total purchase price. The buyer's premium is 17.5% of the hammer price.

5. Withdrawal. We reserve the right to withdraw any property before the sale and shall have no liability whatsoever for such withdrawal.

6. Per Lot. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer, all bids are per lot as numbered in the catalogue.

7. Bidding. We reserve the right to reject any bid. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer will be the purchaser. The auctioneer has absolute and sole discretion in the case of error or dispute with respect to bidding, and whether during or after the sale, to determine the successful bidder, to re-open the bidding, to cancel the sale or to re-offer and re-sell the item in dispute. If any dispute arises after the sale, our sale record is conclusive. In our discretion we will execute order or absentee bids and accept telephone bids and online bids as a convenience to clients who are not present at auctions; we are not responsible for any errors or omissions in connection therewith. Prospective bidders should also consult stacksbowers.com for the most up to date cataloguing of the property in this catalogue.

By participating in the sale, you represent and warrant that any bids placed by you, or on your behalf, are not the product of any collusive or other anti-competitive agreement and are otherwise consistent with federal and state antitrust law. All persons seeking to bid must complete and sign a registration card, or otherwise qualify to bid as determined in our sole discretion. Bidders who have not established credit must furnish satisfactory information and credit references as we may, in our sole discretion require, before any bids from such person will be accepted. Please bear in mind that we are unable to obtain financial references over weekends or public holidays. We may require such necessary financial references, guarantees, deposits and/or such other security, in our absolute discretion, as security for your bid(s).

8. Online Bids. We may offer clients the opportunity to bid online for selected sales. By participating in a sale online, you acknowledge that you are bound by these Conditions of Sale as well as the additional terms and conditions for online bidding ("Online Terms"). The Online Terms can be viewed at www.stacksbowers.com and bidders utilizing online bidding will be required to accept the Conditions of Sale, prior to participating in the sale. Online bidding may be restricted for certain lots as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer.

9. Bids Below Reserve. If the auctioneer determines that any opening bid is below the reserve of the lot offered, he may reject the same and withdraw the article from sale, and if, having acknowledged an opening bid, he determines that any advance thereafter is insufficient, he may reject the advance.

10. Purchaser's Responsibility. Subject to fulfillment of all of the conditions set forth herein, on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the contract between the consignor and the purchaser is concluded, and the winning bidder thereupon will immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require. Title and risk of loss pass to the buyer at the destination upon tender of delivery. Acceptance of delivery constitutes acceptance of the purchased lots. The purchaser's obligation to immediately pay the full purchase price or such part as we may require is absolute and unconditional and is not subject to any defenses, setoffs or counterclaims of any kind whatsoever. We are not obligated to release a lot to the purchaser until we have received the full purchase price in cleared funds, any earlier release does not affect the Purchaser's unconditional obligation to pay the full purchase price. In addition to other remedies available to us by law, we reserve the right to impose from the date of sale a late charge of the rate of one and one-half percent (1 2 %) per month of the total purchase price if payment is not made in accordance with the conditions set forth herein. Please note we reserve the right to refuse to accept payment from a source other than the buyer of record.

If any applicable conditions herein are not complied with by the purchaser, or the purchaser fails to make payment in full, in good funds, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the sale, the purchaser will be in default and in addition to any and all other remedies available to us and the Consignor by law, including, without limitation, the right to hold the purchaser liable for the total purchase price, including all fees, charges and expenses more fully set forth herein, we, at our option, may (x) cancel the sale of that, or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting purchaser at the same or any other auction, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the purchaser, or (y) resell the purchased property, whether at public auction or by private sale, or (z) effect any combination thereof. In any case, the purchaser will be liable for any deficiency, any and all costs, handling charges, late charges, expenses of both sales, our commissions on both sales at our regular rates, legal fees and expenses, collection fees and incidental damages. We may, in our sole discretion, apply any proceeds of sale then due or thereafter becoming due to the purchaser from us or any affiliated company, or any payment made by the purchaser to us or any affiliated company, whether or not intended to reduce the purchaser's obligations with respect to the unpaid lot or lots, to the deficiency and any other amounts due to us or any affiliated companies. In addition, a defaulting purchaser will be deemed to have granted and assigned to us and our affiliated companies, a

continuing security interest of first priority in any property or money of or owing to such purchaser in our possession, custody or control or in the possession, custody or control of any of our affiliated companies, in each case whether at the time of the auction, the default or if acquired at any time thereafter, and we may retain and apply such property or money as collateral security for the obligations due to us or to any affiliated company of ours. We shall have all of the rights accorded a secured party under the California Uniform Commercial Code. You hereby agree that we may file financing statements under the California Uniform Commercial Code without your signature. Payment will not be deemed to have been made in full until we have collected good funds. Any claims relating to any purchase, including any claims under the Conditions of Sale, must be presented directly to us. In the event the purchaser fails to pay any or all of the total purchase price for any lot and we nonetheless elect to pay the Consignor any portion of the sale proceeds, the purchaser acknowledges that we shall have all of the rights of the Consignor to collect amounts due from the purchaser, whether at law, in equity, or under these Conditions of Sale.

11. Reserve. Lots in this catalogue may be offered subject to a reserve. A reserve is a price or bid below which the auctioneer will not sell a lot. No reserve will exceed the low presale estimate stated in the catalogue, or as amended by oral or posted notices. We may implement such reserve by opening the bidding on behalf of the Consignor. In certain instances, the Consignor may pay us less than the standard commission rate where a lot is "bought-in" to protect its reserve.

12. Sales Tax. New York sales tax is charged on the hammer price, buyer's premium and any other applicable charges on any property picked up or delivered in New York State, regardless of the state or country in which the purchaser resides or does business. Virtually all state sales tax laws require a corporation to register with the state's tax authorities and collect and remit sales tax if the corporation maintains a presence within the state, such as offices. In the states that impose sales tax, tax Laws require an auction house, with a presence in the state, to register as a sales tax collector, and remit sales tax collected to the state. Stack's Bowers is currently registered to collect sales tax in the following states: California, Illinois, New York and Connecticut. For any property collected or received by the purchaser in New York City, such property is subject to sales tax at the existing New York State and City rate of 8.875%. If the property is delivered into any of the states in which Stack's Bowers is registered, unless otherwise exempted, we are required by law to collect and remit the appropriate sales tax in effect in the state where the property is delivered. Property collected from a New York premises by common carriers on behalf of the purchaser for delivery to the purchaser at his address outside of New York is not subject to New York Sales Tax. If it is delivered by the common carrier

to any of the states where Stack's Bowers is required to collect sales tax, applicable tax will be added to the purchase price. Most states that impose sales taxes allow for specified exemptions to the tax. For example, a registered re-seller may purchase without incurring a tax liability, and we are not required to collect sales tax from such re-seller.

Please note that the purchase of any coin or bullion lot(s) with a price, including the Buyer's Premium, in excess of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500) are exempt from California sales tax. These exemptions do not apply to purchases of paper money. The purchase of bullion in excess of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), and coins and paper money, are exempt from Connecticut sales tax. Purchases of coins, bullion and paper money are exempt from sales tax in Illinois. Please note, this is not, and is not intended to be, a complete description of applicable sales tax laws in all jurisdictions. In the event any applicable sales tax is not paid by Buyer that should have been paid, even if such tax was not collected by Stack's Bowers by mistake, error, negligence or gross negligence, Buyer nonetheless remains fully liable for and agrees to promptly pay such taxes on demand, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed by the taxing authority.

As sales tax laws vary from state to state, we recommend that clients with questions regarding the application of sales or use taxes to property purchased at auction seek tax advice from their local tax advisors.

13. Governing Law and Jurisdiction. These Conditions of Sale, as well as bidders', the purchaser's and our respective rights and obligations hereunder, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except as may otherwise be required by applicable law in the jurisdiction where the auction sale is conducted. By bidding at an auction, whether present in person or by agent, order bid, telephone, online or other means, all bidders including the purchaser, shall be deemed to have consented to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state courts of, and the federal courts sitting in, the State of California. We reserve the right to commence a statutory inter-pleader in the state and federal courts located in Orange County, California, with respect to disputes concerning the ownership of a lot or the proceeds of any sale, which shall be at the expense of the Consignor and buyer and any other applicable party, and in such event we shall be entitled to our reasonable attorney's fees and costs. All parties agree, however, that we shall retain the right to bring proceedings in a court other than the state and federal courts sitting in the State of California.

14. Packing and Shipping. We are not responsible for the acts or omissions in our packing or shipping of purchased lots or of other carriers or packers of purchased lots, whether or not recommended by us. Packing and handling of purchased lots is

at the entire risk of the purchaser. All taxes, postage, shipping, if applicable, handling, insurance costs, and any other fees required by law to be charged or collected, will be the responsibility of the buyer. All lots will be shipped FOB Destination, freight prepaid and charged back. Any and all claims based upon buyer's failure to receive a purchased lot, buyer's receipt of a lot in damaged condition, or otherwise related to delivery, must be received in writing by us no later than the earlier of thirty (30) days after payment, or the date of the auction sale (the "Outside Claim Date"). As Buyers may not receive notification of shipment, it is buyer's responsibility to keep track of the Outside Claim Date and make timely notification of any such claim. The failure to make a timely claim, time being of the essence, shall constitute a waiver of any such claim.

15. Limitation of Liability. In no event will our liability to a purchaser exceed the purchase price actually paid.

16. Data Protection. We will use information provided by our clients (or which we otherwise obtain relating to its clients) for the provision of auction and other related services, loan services, client administration, marketing and otherwise to manage and operate our business, or as required by law. This will include information such as the client's name and contact details, proof of identity, financial information, records of the client's transactions, and preferences. Some gathering of information about our clients will take place using technical means to identify their preferences in order to provide a higher quality of service to them. We may also disclose the client information to other Stack's Bowers Companies and/or third parties acting on their behalf to provide services for these purposes.

17. General Post Auction Information.

(a) Payment. If your bid is successful, you can contact either Brian Kendrella or Andrew Glassman, (whose contact information is on page (iv), to make payment arrangements. Otherwise, your invoice will be mailed to you. The final price is determined by adding the buyer's premium to the hammer price on a per-lot basis. Sales tax, where applicable, will be charged on the entire amount. Payment is due in full immediately after the sale. However, under certain circumstances, we may, in our sole discretion, offer bidders an extended payment plan. Such a payment plan may provide an economic benefit to the bidder. Credit terms should be requested at least one business day before the sale. However, there is no assurance that an extended payment plan will be offered. Please contact Brian Kendrella or Andrew Glassman for information on credit arrangements for a particular lot. Please note that we will not accept payments for purchased lots from any party other than the purchaser, unless otherwise agreed between the purchaser and us prior to the sale.

(b) Payment by Cash. It is against our general policy to accept single or multiple related payments in the form of cash or cash equivalents in excess of the local currency equivalent of US \$10,000, if accepted for any cash transactions or series of transactions exceeding \$10,000, a Treasury Form 8300 will be filed. It is our policy to request any new clients or purchasers preferring to make a cash payment to provide: verification of identity (by providing some form of government issued identification containing a photograph, such as a passport, identity card or driver's license), confirmation of permanent address and identification of the source of the funds.

(c) Payment by Credit Cards. We do not accept payment by credit card for auction purchases.

(d) Payment by Check. Unless credit has been established with us, you will not be permitted to remove purchases before the check has cleared. Check acceptance privileges are reviewed from time to time by us and may be granted or withdrawn at our sole discretion. Checks should be made payable to Stack's Bowers Galleries. Certified checks, banker's drafts and cashier's checks are accepted at our discretion and provided they are issued by a reputable financial institution governed by anti-money laundering laws. Instruments not meeting these requirements will be treated as "cash equivalents" and subject to the constraints noted in the prior paragraph titled "Payment by Cash".

(e) Payment by Wire Transfer. To pay for a purchase by wire transfer, please refer to the payment instructions provided on page ii or contact Andrew Glassman to request instructions.

18. Symbol Key

■ Reserves

Lots with this symbol are offered subject to a reserve. A reserve is the minimum hammer price at which a lot will be sold. The reserve will not exceed the low estimate of the lot stated in the catalogue, or as amended by oral or posted notices.

▲ Property in which Stack's Bowers has an Ownership Interest

Lots with this symbol indicate that Stack's Bowers owns the lot in whole or in part or has an economic interest in the lot equivalent to an ownership interest.

NOTES



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